

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIII] No 20 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CAN.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

Saturday Morning, Ladies' Belts for 10c Each.

Special Bargain for Saturday Ladies' White Wash Belts with Gilt or Black Buckles, the usual 25c Wash Belt, for Saturday only, 10 cents

200 Pairs Alexandre Suede Kid Gloves.

in Black, Grey or Modes, all sizes, special for

\$1.00 the Pair.

Fine Black Dress Goods.

Plain and Knopp Voiles 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Wool Velours 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Wool Luxor Cloth 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.
Wool Venetian Broads 60c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Dust proof bright finish Venetian, special, 58 inches wide, \$1.25.
Wet proof serge, 56 inch, 90c.
Mohair De Chene, a splendid material for wear, sheds dust and will not spot, \$1.00 the yard.
Wool Crepeclenes 65c, 90c.
Silk and Wool Crepe Dechenes \$1.00, \$1.25. All Silk Crepe Dechenes \$1 & \$1.25.
Nun's Veilings and Wool Canvas Voiles. Suitable Trimmings.

Guaranteed Taffetta Silk.

Italian guaranteed Taffetta Silk \$1.00 the yard, the best silk for skirts & Waists.
Colored Italian Taffettas 75c.
Japanese Taffetta Finish Silks, 27 inches wide, 50c.
Rainproof Japanese Silk 50c.
Fancy Cord Waist Silk 39c.

Belts and Collars.

Several large lots of the very latest in belts and collars for ladies opened this week
New Wash Collars, new shape Linen Collars, new Silk Collars, new Belts, crush leather, crush silk, also elastic and girdle belts. Black, white and colors.

Black Underskirts \$1.00.

Five New Numbers in Black Underskirts now waiting your inspection.

- No 1—Made of Black Satanna with deep flounce and with wide knife plait frill, ruffle edge and deep under dust flounce. All lengths, each \$1.00.
No 11—Made of fast Black Satanna, very deep flounce and deep knife plait frill, three rows of cording and deep dust flounce, \$1.25.

**Extra Values in* New Designs
at \$1.50 \$1.75 \$2.00.**

See what others are showing at these prices, then see ours.

White Underskirts 89c.

Never held such splendid values in Whitewear as this season. We just mention here one number, made of fine cambric, rows of pin tucking, very deep embroidery flounce and dust flounce, each 89c.

Millinery Style and Newness.

The very new and up-to-date in millinery finds first entrance here. This week opening display of early summer hats. Come in and see the new goods.
Ready-to-wears 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Trimmed Hats \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00

Lawn Corset Covers 29c.

The new full shape corset covers made of fine Madapolos lawn, lace and baby ribbon trimmed 29c, 35c, 40c.

New Neckwear for Men.

for summer wear, just received. Wash ties, 2 for 25c. Silk Strings 15c. Midget all round 25c. Four-in-hand of new materials and colors 25c and 50c.
Latest in Collars, all sizes, 2 for 25c.
Splendid values in new shirts, soft or hard fronts, 75c and \$1.00.
Ask for the G. M. Gentlemen's Braces, double the wear and comfort of the ordinary elastic braces, 60c the pair.
Police Braces 25c. Workingman's braces, double wear, 25c.

The New Spring Skirts.

Smart dressy styles, every curve, every line, gracefully artistic. Just the nicest skirts anywhere, \$1.98 to \$9.00. Good ones not like any shown elsewhere, \$2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00 and up. All sizes, all popular materials.

Lustre Skirts.

The popular material for summer wear, Back Lustre in Skirts. Some unlined, more lined.—Tastefully and stylishly made up. Those lined having the lining to look like drop skirt, but fastened to the knee to prevent turning. Price \$4.00 to \$7.00.

Art Blinds—Lace Curtains
Curtain Poles.

Boys' Caps 10c., Men's Caps 15c.

Boys' Caps 10c., Men's Caps 15c.

A Special Lot New Caps for Men and Boys go on Sale SATURDAY MORNING, at 10c. and 15c. Come early for First Choice.

Defiance Warp is the best.
All Colors in Stock.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

Cheapside - Napanee.

Butterick Patterns
and Delineator.

FOR SALE—1 CHESTNUT CLYDE STALLION, coming seven years old, weighs about 1500 pounds. Apply to OTTO KLIM, Denbigh P. O., Ont. 18cp

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of one Samuel Lafayette Hicks, or of any relative of his I am informed, he lived in or near Napanee some years ago. Any person knowing anything of the above please communicate with the undersigned.

WM. RANKIN, Chief Police,
Napanee, Ont.

18cp

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Mr. H. B. McCabe has removed his PAINT SHOP from D. E. Frisken's old stand, to Webster & Boyes, on Dundas Street, opposite Williams' Livery Stable.

Owing to lack of room he was compelled to make this change, and in his new quarters he will be pleased to greet all his old customers, as well as any new ones who wish anything in his line. Now is the time to have your buggy or wagon nicely painted for the coming summer, and have it done right, and as cheap as good workmanship will allow.

H. B. McCABE,
Carriage Painter.

READ THIS

If you want your horses properly shod bring them to my place of business.

D. HENWOOD'S Old Stand.

Having secured the business of the late D. Henwood, I would be pleased to greet all the old customers and new ones as well.

Being a practical workman I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at moderate prices.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Edward Graham

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

SEASON OF 1904 UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE—Primer's Cove at 5.30 a.m., for Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee at 10.30, connecting with G. T. R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1.30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Str. "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2.30 p.m., Picton, at 4.30 p.m., for down the Bay.

This Boat can be chartered for Excursions on Very Reasonable Terms.

For further information apply to
JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN POLLARD, LATE OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE, IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON, PUBLISHER, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 123, Sec. 38, and Amending Acts that all persons having any claim against the Estate of the said John Pollard, deceased, who died on or about the 9th day of April, A. D. 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to H. M. Deroche, Napanee, Ont., solicitor for Elizabeth Pollard and Ernest John Pollard, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said John Pollard, deceased, on or before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1904, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of the particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly verified.

And that after the said day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

H. M. DEROCHE,
Solicitor for Executors.

Dated this 20th day of April, A. D., 1904.

Do You Need a Paper Hanger,

One who is sure to give the best of satisfaction.

Arthur Briggs

having had an extensive experience in paper hanging, both in the medium and better qualities of papers, guarantees the best of satisfaction. My place of business is on Dundas street, in the Wilson block, formerly occupied by Joseph Gates.

I am also a competent painter and fully qualified to execute all orders. Charges Moderate.

Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.



The Pleasant

difference between "Keith's-Konqueror" shoes and the other everyday kind is—

Keith's-Konqueror's Fit!"

Just as easy and comfortable as if you'd paid a custom-maker \$6 or \$8—or even more for a special pair.

\$4.00 and \$5.00.

WILSON & BRO.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS FOR HATCHING.

The best general purpose fowl in the market, noted for their fine, flavoured flesh, quick maturity, and the amount of eggs they lay in winter. My hens took first prize at the Eastern Ontario Poultry show, Ottawa, March 7th to 11th, 1904.

EGGS, } \$2 per 13.
 } \$3 per 26.

GEORGE DEGROFF.

19-m-p

Napanee, Ont.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale. There will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Hiram Wesley Huff, Auctioneer, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on

Saturday, the 28th Day of May,
A. D., 1904.

at the hour of Eleven O'clock in the forenoon the following property, namely:—

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of the south half of Lot Number Thirty-seven, in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Camden.

The following improvements are said to be erected on the said property:—One and one-half story frame dwelling house 24 x 36 and an addition 20 x 30, one story frame barn 30 x 48 and an addition 30 x 40, one frame carriage house 20 x 30.

This farm is situate on the North side of Varty Lake and borders on the Lake. About 60 acres of this property is tillable land.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, to the Vendor's Solicitor, and the balance in one month thereafter without interest.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. HUFF, Auctioneer. H. M. DEROCHE, Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated at Napanee this 28th Day of April, A. D., 1904. 20d

Plough Repairs.

Shears, shoes, landides and handles.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co., LIMITED.

THE BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE.

STR. "ALETHA"—Between Kingston.—Picton—Belleville.

On and after 23th April, Str. "Aletha" will leave Deseronto at 7.30 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Picton, Kingston and intermediate ports.

Returning, Steamer will arrive at Deseronto at 8.45 p.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and will leave for Northport and Belleville.

ROCHESTER ROUTE—STR. "NORTH KING." will make first trip May 20th. Right reserved to change time with or without notice.

For further information apply to
E. E. HORSEY, J. L. BOYES,
G. P. and F. Agent, Agent,
Kingston, Ont. Napanee, Ont.

COLEBROOKE.

The concert given here on the 7th inst., in the Methodist church, was a grand success, although the audience was very small and the evening a rainy one. The programme merited a crowded house. A short play was given by the young ladies of the community, and all acted their part perfectly. The quartette from Morven was excellent, and all the numbers were enjoyed. Miss Sharpe, Morven, in her solos and recitations was perfect. All the regret is that it was not the privilege of more to hear her. Her one recitation, "The Marble Dream," would have amply repaid any person who attended.

Mrs. Stanley Benn, Moscow road, entertained the members of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church, about twenty-five in all, at a sugar party last Wednesday afternoon. All report a pleasant afternoon.

Mrs. C. N. Garrison has returned from Strathcona.

Mrs. Estes is still very low.
Wilson Dufoe has left for the North-West.

THE FREE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29th 1904

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

WAR NEWS.

WEDNESDAY'S SUMMARY.

The most important news of the morning is that the Japanese have at last crossed the Yalu and are now on Manchurian ground. St Petersburg admits the crossing, and says it was not intended seriously to oppose it. Of the loss of life in the conflict arising over the building and placing of the pontoons over which the Japanese crossed nothing is yet known. From Paris comes a story, decidedly fishy, that the Russian Vladivostok squadron yesterday encountered and sank a number of Japanese transports with a loss to the Japs of 4,000 men. That would, if true, be a great disaster, but it comes from no official source.

The Cossack advance in eastern Corea is being pushed forward with remarkable rapidity. A Times cable from Tokio states that the Cossacks have moved south from Songching to Taichen. A military map compiled from Japanese sources shows that the Cossacks are following an old and fairly good road through the mountains, and that in a few days they will reach the sea coast at a point almost exactly in line with the mouth of the Yalu, but on the other side of the Korean peninsula, which at this point is a hundred and sixty miles wide. The Russians have discovered that eastern Corea is held by only a few handfuls of Japanese, and they apparently propose to lessen the pressure on the Yalu by a counterstroke on the east coast. Whether the Japanese will turn aside from their preconceived plans to force back these raiders is a problem still unsettled. The present strain however cannot last long. If Japan does not soon assume the offensive, it is certain that Kurapatkin will move his armies south and try conclusions. In a week May will have come, and there remain but ten weeks in which to carry on active operations before the rainy season renders Northern Corea and southern Manchuria "impossible" for the passage of armies. Information from Japan leads to the belief that almost two hundred thousand men have left the Island Kingdom since the outbreak of hostilities. There is nothing to indicate how many men have reached the Yalu, but serious fighting is undoubtedly imminent, and may indeed be in progress.

THURSDAY'S SUMMARY.

The Russians are more daring on land than on sea. A Japanese army, estimated at one hundred thousand men, is across the Yalu River, yet if we are to believe the reports that come from Russian headquarters, the Cossacks recently sent out to make trouble on the Japanese line of communications in Corea have swung in right behind the Japanese army on the Anju, fifty miles south of the river and on the main road from Seoul to Wijn and Pekin. The Japanese are reported to be panic-stricken and to have hastily retired on the approach of the Cossacks. Were the Islanders less resolute and resourceful soldiers than they are this sudden appearance of the enemy's cavalry in the most unexpected place, as the German Uhlans appeared in France in 1870, would be an ominous sign of lack of care in guarding the line of communications. It must be remembered, however, that Japan has been steadily moving the supply base of her army northward, first from Chemulpo to Chinampo and later to Yongampho, who is on the Yalu estuary and far north of Anju. The Russian raider may destroy considerable quantities of stores moving along the Pekin road, but they are not in sufficient strength to hold the country, and the main Japanese army can replenish its supply train by sea. That Kurapatkin has men to spare for a serious movement to occupy Corea in the rear of the Japanese

DEATH OF J. RUDD PERRY.

Inexpressibly sad was the news of the death of J. Rud Perry, one of our most respected citizens. The message was from Strathcona, N.W.T., and no particulars, only that death had taken place. Deceased left here in company with J. M. Bogart a week ago last Saturday with nine carloads of stock for a ranch near Calgary. A message a few days ago, from Winnipeg, stated that both he and Mr. Bogart had taken cold, and nothing more was heard until Tuesday afternoon when the startling telegram of his death was received. Deceased was a son of the late W. H. Perry, Violet, and was aged about fifty years. Besides his sorrowing widow, two daughters, Misses Gussie and Pearl, are left to mourn a devoted and loving father and husband. One brother, Major A. B. Perry, Regina, and two sisters, Mrs. Isaac Fraser, Ernestown, and Mrs. W. A. Rockwell, Napanee survive. The remains will be brought to Napanee and are expected to arrive Sunday or Monday for interment here. The bereaved widow and family have the sympathy of every citizen in their bereavement.

LATER—A telegram received Thursday, states that Mr. Perry's demise was caused by heart trouble. His brother, Major Perry is bringing the remains to Napanee, and are expected Monday noon. The funeral services will be held at the family residence, Monday afternoon at 3 p. m., after which the remains will be placed in the Eastern vault.

HERBERT BURROWS PASSED AWAY IN KINGSTON.

The death occurred in Kingston on Monday of Herbert Burrows, eldest son of F. Burrows, public school inspector of Napanee. It will be remembered that about two years ago the deceased, then private secretary for Hon. J. R. Stratton, at Toronto, suffered a mental collapse without a moment's warning. Everything that medical aid could devise was resorted to but without improvement and a physical disintegration ensued. Deceased was about forty years of age, and was just in the prime of life when the collapse occurred. Deceased was married about fifteen years ago to Miss Maggie McKay, daughter of Thomas McKay, now of Owen Sound, who survives. Four brothers, Dr. G. Burrows, Marlbank; Arthur, in the West; Alfred, Belleville, Frank New York, and one sister Mrs. Sexsmith, of New Westminster, besides his sorrowing parents, mourn the death of a loving son and brother. The funeral took place on Wednesday from his father's residence, Robert street, to the Western cemetery.

The sympathy of a very large circle of friends is extended to the bereaved widow and parents.

The late Mr. Burrows was a Toronto journalist for years, one of the keenest workers in the metropolis. He was in the employment of the Mail and Globe, but his chief work was as news editor of the Toronto World. He gave a snap and finish to that journal, which was greatly appreciated by the reading public in Toronto and the west. He was a genial companionable man, a favorite with newspaper workers all over the Province and these will condole with the family in their loss.

The following expression of sympathy was received by Mrs. Burrows from his former fellow scribes at Ottawa:

OTTAWA, April 26th, 1904.

MRS. HERBERT BURROWS,
NAPANEE,

The Parliamentary Press Gallery desire to express its sympathy in your bereavement.

CHAS. A. MATHEWSON, Pres.
H. F. GADSBY, Sec.

HAVE YOU TRIED J. F. SMITH'S 40 CENT COFFEE.

FRESH MAPLE SYRUP,
\$1.00 Per Gallon.

Carnations 30 Cents per Dozen.
AT—
J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Jas. Graham, Sydenham spent Saturday and Sunday in town visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. James Herring, and Miss Louise returned on Saturday last after spending a few weeks visiting Mrs. Herring's parents Dr. and Mrs. Cooke, Toronto.

Mrs. Rose, Tamworth, visited this week at J. A. Gardiner's, University Avenue, Kingston.

Miss Leah McGaughey, and Miss Pearl Valleur, Deseronto spent Saturday in Napanee.

D. T. Rowse, Bath, was in Kingston on Saturday.

Mrs. Robert Cranston and Master Walter Axford of Queensboro, spent last Thursday and Friday in town.

Mr. Lester Reid of Deseronto, spent Monday in town.

Mr. Rupert Wheeler, Picton, was the guest of Mr. Geo. Richards Saturday and Sunday last.

George Smyth who was scalded on his locomotive on the Bay of Quinte Railway some time ago, is on the way to recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Youmans spent Saturday in Napanee. Having sold their farm known as "Locust Lawn" they intend residing in Kingston.

Mrs. G. A. Graham and sister, Mrs. Hawley, received word Monday that their brother, Manly Snider, Trenton, was very ill, with but little hopes of recovery.

Miss Cora Madden, Napanee, and Miss Stella Knapp, Kingston, spent Sunday with Miss Lena Madden, Newburgh.

Fred L. Hooper and wife spent Sunday at Newburgh, the guest of G. Thompson.

Mrs. O. Herring was the guest of Mrs. C. H. Finkle, Newburgh on Sunday.

Geo. A. Caton was in Newburgh Monday.

W. P. Deroche visited at Newburgh on Friday.

W. E. Stuart, Deseronto, was in Kingston on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Boyce, Mrs. West.

Mrs. J. C. Connolly, Yarker, is visiting friends in New York.

Mrs. F. S. Wilson, Glenora, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rose, last week.

Miss Myrtle Scott is confined to the house with illness.

Mrs. G. W. Ganong, of St. Stephen, N.B., is the guest of Mrs. Uriah Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan, of Syracuse, N. Y., are visiting friends in town.

BIRTHS.

MACFARLANE—At Deseronto, on Tuesday, April 19, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Macfarlane, a daughter.

HAYES—At Deseronto, on Saturday, April 16th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hayes, a son.

BRUYEA—At Deseronto, on Wednesday, April 20th, 1904 to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bruyey, Jur., a daughter.

FRANCE—At Deseronto, on Thursday, April 21st, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Lea France, a son.

MARRIAGES

BLACK—HINCH—Tuesday, April 26th., at Centreville, by the Rev. Elwin Radcliffe, B.C.L., Mr. James Black to Miss Catherine Hinch, both of the township of Camden.

KINGSBURY—DONNELLY—At Kingston, on Wednesday, April 27th, 1904, Miss Alberta Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Donnelly, 126 Stuart street, Kingston, to Bethel Kingsbury, of Napanee.

GETTY—COXALL—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Coxall, Dundas street, west, on Wednesday, April 27th, 1904, by the Rev. Conn. Addie Myrtle Coxall to Malcolm J. Getty.

DEATHS.

CLANCY—At Strathcona, on Friday, April 15th, 1904 Mrs. Margaret I. Clancy, aged 81 years, 11 months and 28.

JONES—At Deseronto on Monday, April 18th, 1904, Ellen L. Jones, beloved wife of Joseph Jones, aged 47 years.

MORDEN—At Deseronto, on Wednesday, April 20th, 1904, Ida Eliza Buchanan widow of the late Cornelius Harty Morden, aged 49 years.

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to compare with the Japanese, who is on the Yalu estuary and far north of Anju. The Russian raider may destroy considerable quantities of stores moving along the Pekin road, but they are not in sufficient strength to hold the country, and the main Japanese army can replenish its supply train by sea. That Kuropatkin has men to spare for a serious movement to occupy Korea in the rear of the Japanese is extremely doubtful. The Times' correspondent places his total strength for offensive warfare at 135,000, of whom not over 70,000 are under his immediate command.

The Japanese seem to be pushing forward. A Russian official despatch says that after crossing the river on Tuesday night they attempted to carry by assault a Russian position near the village of Lozavena, but were repulsed, with unknown loss. The fact remains that by Russian official reports the Japanese now control the Yalu River, and are so firmly planted on the west bank that they are already assuming the offensive. The engagement expected during the crossing is postponed, and it is now darkly hinted that there will be a terrible reckoning once the "insolent Islanders" get a little farther into Manchuria. Except for the daring counter-stroke of the Cossacks, the Russians on land have been up to the present outgeneraled and outmanoeuvred by the little yellow men, and are after three months of war are still guessing whether Japan means to do business by way of the Yalu or in some, as yet, unknown direction. That Inouye is in full march toward Port Arthur is perhaps the best guess to be made at this moment.

TO THE EDITOR.

KALIMAZOO, APRIL 19th 1904.

DEAR MR. POLLARD,

The Electric roads are being built throughout Michigan, many of them through a country not so well adapted to such lines as ours. I have an abundance of evidence to verify the statement set forth in the prospectus sent out by the Ontario Electric. There are parallel cases to ours in the other places and they show the roads are paying. One line I know will carry its population over ten times the first year. The Ontario Electric estimate five times during year. Have you noted this fact? If they get 25 cents from each passenger they estimate to carry, once during the year, they will have more than their estimated gross passenger earnings. Good railway men tell me the figures in prospectus are very conservative. If this road is built through our town, we shall have a booming town, one of the best between Toronto and Kingston. We want more factories, this road will improve our conditions and bring manufactures. I called on a Dry Goods man in a small town thirteen miles distant from a town of thirteen thousand. He said, my expenses are much reduced and my business in such a shape that the first year of electric road my sales increased \$9,000. I sold \$90,000 for the year. I know some of our people were opposed to the road but now you cannot buy them out for love nor money.

A farmer told me he gave a private right of way and he is so well pleased with the road passing his door on account of the great convenience in many ways to himself and family, he could not do without it and says his farm is worth \$1000 more now, I saw potatoes being unloaded at the grocers door in Kalamszoo from the freight car, I saw machinery being unloaded at the farmers barn from the freight car, I saw milk cans on every platform for miles along the track, I saw from 25 to 60 passengers on every car I travelled on, and this through a section of country where the population exceeds ours but very little, you will do well to consider well the proposition. I think it is fair and honest, and when this road is completed you are going to see one of the biggest dividend payers in our country outside the cities. Business men will find business will improve because of increased travel. Saturday is our best day. Every day in the week will be more like Saturday.

Yours truly,

W. A. Rockwell.

Sweat Pads.
Cury combs and brushes.
MADOLE & WILSON.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

NAPANEE.
The Parliamentary Press Gallery desire to express its sympathy in your bereavement.
CHAS. A. MATTHEWSON, Pres.
H. F. GADNEY, Sec.

PRISM BRAND
PAINT

OBITUARY.

There died in this village, Strathcona, on April 15th, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. R. Richards, Mrs. Margaret Isabella Clancy, of Camden, aged 81 years 11 months and 28 days. Mrs. Clancy resided on the homestead until her children married, since which time she has been with her daughter, Mrs. Richards who with Mr. Richards have done everything that care and love could for her comfort, even their children vieing with each other to make grandma happy. Deceased maiden name was Stewart, her parents coming from Perthshire, Scotland, and settling in the township of Matilda, county Dundas, Ont., a brother and sister are living, Mrs. Carstairs, of Stirling, and Mr. Stewart, near Ottawa. Her children are six in number, Mrs. Maltby, Trenton; Mrs. Phillips, Montana; Mrs. Black, Deseronto; Mrs. Asselstine, Winnipeg; Mrs. Richards; and Mr. S. C. Clancy, near Wesley church. Mrs. Clancy always good health, was always busy, and happy, a woman of unusual intelligence, it was a pleasure to converse with her. She found time to read especially her Bible, having read the old Testament through ten times, and the new Testament twelve times; this is remarkable. Her high moral and christian character won the love and respect of all who came in contact with her. She was one of those who make the world better for having lived in it. Her pastor, Rev. Mr. Mears, Methodist minister of Newburgh, attended her through her illness, which was but a few weeks. The funeral took place Sunday, 17th, inst., at Wesley church, where she worshipped for so many years. The day of the funeral she would have been 82 years of age. The remains were deposited in Centreville vault. She now dwells within those sacred gardens, where angels walk and seraphs are the wardens; where every flower brought safe through death's dark portal become immortal.

-AT-
THE MEDICAL HALL

The street scraper has been in operation this week on the back streets. The dirt is being deposited on the new park site.

Dangler gasoline stoves, ideal gas stoves. Blue flame oil stoves.

BOYLE & SON, Agts.

Friday morning, Daniel David, an old man, was found dead in a field near Collins Bay. He lived alone in a hut and had about \$800 on his person.

All sizes of rims, spokes, shafts and bent poles at GREY LION HARDWARE.

The Marks Bros., who are always popular with the theatre going people of Napanee, are booked for three nights at the Brisco Opera House, commencing on May 12th. The company is supported by the renowned Ernie Marks.

WIRE black barbed string, cheap at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Apdale are the guests of Mrs. George Burch for a couple of weeks. Mr. Apdale has just returned from Hamburg, Germany, where he was engaged in purchasing animals for Kingwood's wild animal show. Mr. and Mrs. Apdale have been engaged to appear at Recreation Park, New York, for the summer season, and will leave for there in a fortnight.

FRED L. HOOPER.

Mrs. O. Herring was the guest of Mrs. C. H. Finkle, Newburgh on Sunday.

Geo. A. Caton was in Newburgh Monday.

W. P. Deroche visited at Newburgh on Friday.

W. E. Stuart, Deseronto, was in Kingston on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Boyes, Mrs. Wartman, Miss McKim, and Miss Hall, were in Kingston Wednesday attending the marriage of Miss Florence Gardiner to A. G. McKinnon, B.A.

Messrs. E. Sutton and Bert Conway, Newburgh, left for the North West, last week.

Mr. J. W. Robinson, spent a few days in Toronto, this week.

Miss Manning of Toronto, who has been visiting friends in Newburgh, left for her home on Friday last.

Mr. Joseph Davy, Newburgh, left for the North West, this week.

Mr. D. W. Shea, Fellows, was a caller on THE EXPRESS on Saturday last.

Mr. Jehiel Aylsworth is recovering and will soon be enjoying his usual health.

Mr. W. A. Warner, of Trenton, was in Napanee, on Saturday.

Mr. Richard Murphy, of Enterprise, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. W. S. Herrington, of Napanee, was in Kingston, on Monday.

Mr. Fremont Mills, son of Benjamin Mills, of Wilton, left on Monday, for Toronto, where he has secured a position on the electric railway.

Mrs. Sale and children, of Japan, left for Montreal, last Saturday, to meet her husband, and they will leave for home by C P R to Vancouver, then to Yokohama.

Mr. Benjamin Mills, of Wilton, was in Napanee, on Monday.

Messrs. Deb Wiskin, Wesley Collier, and Herbert Collier, Kingston, were in town on Monday.

Mr. H. A. May, Enterprise, was in town on Monday.

Messrs S L Peterson, Pines, Por, and Harvey E Smith, Chalmers, were callers on the Express on Saturday.

Miss Bessie Coyle, Belleville, is visiting her parents in town for a few days.

Mrs Ellis returned this week from Perth.

Mr Matthew Shannon, Centreville, paid us a friendly call on Saturday.

Miss Alice Tyner, Lime Lake, spent last week the guest of her sister, Mrs Albert Root.

Mrs. Wm. Garrison arrived this week from Chatham, to spend the summer with Mrs. Geo. Grieve.

Mrs. W. A. Boyes, Cornwall, was in town on Monday, on her way to Picton.

Mr. L. R. Slater, of Belleville, spent Sunday in town, the guest of Mr. W. A. Garratt. Mr. Slater rendered a solo very acceptably in the Eastern Church.

Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Huffman, of Arden, were in town on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. John Baker, Tara, Ont., is the new book-keeper for the Gibbard Furniture Co.

Mr. J. R. Fraser is still very ill.

SEABOARD. On Friday, April 15th, 9104 Mrs. Margaret I. Clancy, aged 81 years, 11 months and 28.

JONES—At Deseronto on Monday, April 18th, 1904, Ellen L. Jones, beloved wife of Joseph Jones, aged 47 years.

MORDEN—At Deseronto, on Wednesday, April 20th, 1904, Ida Eliza Buchanan widow of the late Cornelius Harty Morden, aged 49 years.

ALLINGHAM—At Adelphi street, Napanee, on Monday, April 25th, 1904, Mrs Fannie Allingham.

PERRY—At Strathcona, N.W.T., Tuesday, April 26th, 1904, Mr. J. Rudd Perry, aged about fifty years.

A. S. Kimmerly has just to hand car berry boxes to be sold at lowest prices. All kinds calf meal in stock, timothy clover and all varieties garden seeds, seed corn. I have full car Leaming and Southern Sweet.

MATRIMONY.

GETTY—COXALL.

A most picturesque event was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Coxall Dundas street, west, on Wednesday, at 11 a.m., when their youngest daughter, Addie Myrtle, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Malcolm J. Getty. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Conn in the presence of the family and the relatives of the contracting parties. The bride who is one of Napanee's favorite young ladies, looked charming in a beautiful travelling suit of brown, and was supported by her sister, Miss Maggie. The groom was ably assisted by Mr. Charles Coxall, brother of the bride. After those present had partaken of the sumptuous wedding breakfast prepared for the occasion, the happy couple, accompanied by their friends, left for the station when they took the noon train on their honeymoon west. Before they return they will visit the cities of Montreal, Boston, and New York. After May 15th they will make their future home in the city of Toronto. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome diamond and ruby ring, and to the bridesmaid a beautiful olivene and pearl ring. The EXPRESS joins with the large circle of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Getty in extending congratulations and wish them a successful and pleasant journey through life together.

KINGSBURY—DONNELLY.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. David Donnelly, 126 Stuart Street, Kingston, was the scene of a very pleasant event on Wednesday evening, when their daughter, Albertha Gertrude was united in marriage to Mr. Bethel Kingsbury, of Napanee. The ceremony was performed by Rev. McMann, in the presence of about sixty invited guests. The bride was ably assisted by her sister, Miss Minnie, while the duties of best man were performed by Mr. J. Sleath. The bride looked extremely pretty in a beautiful suit of white silk which was very becoming indeed. After those present had partaken of the sumptuous wedding feast provided, the happy couple left on the midnight train on a short visit to the groom's parents in Napanee. The large number of presents received attest the popularity of the bride and groom their many acquaintances. They will return to Kingston on Friday night where they will reside in future.

Tinware Specials !

Always in the lead with the prices away down.
Yours not to reason why, yours but to come and buy.

20c Victor Flour Sifters	15c	14 quart pieced Dish Pan.....	15c
No. 9 S2 Tin Boiler, copper bottom, \$1 58		Tin Pot Lids, all sizes, choice.....	5c
No. 9 S1-50 Tin Boilers, copper bottom 1 19		Tin Wash Basin.....	7c & 9c
10 quart Tin Pails.....	2 for 25c	40c Colored Tin Slop Pails.....	35c
10c Heavy Tin Dust Pans.....	5c	Tin Cuspadors at.....	12 1/2c and 15c
Milk Strainers and Cullender, each.....	10c	10c Tin Tea Steepers	8c
7c Heavy Tin Dippers.....	4c	30c Tin Strainer Pails.....	25c

We have a full line of Creamers, Cream Pails, Strainer Pails, Milk Pans, etc., that we are also selling at close prices at

McINTOSH BROS'.

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOCK.

UNION OF FAITH AND WORKS

God Requires Our Co-operation and the Exercise of Faith.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four by W. Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Genesis xxx, 39, "And the flocks brought forth cattle, ringstraked, speckled and spotted."

Laban, thought a man of wealth and influence among the Hebrews of his day, was yet, like many rich men in our time, mean and unprincipled where a bargain was involved. In his compact with Jacob the weak points of his character were strikingly revealed. He had two daughters, "Leah was tender eyed, but Rachel was very beautiful;" in other words, the elder sister was homely and unattractive. She was a maiden lady whom no one cared to marry; her eyes were inflamed, or watery, or "cast;" her disposition was evidently as much askew as her eyes. Jacob was deeply in love with the younger sister, but after he had served seven long years for her old Laban cheated him out of his promised bride and pained aff upon the young man the unattractive elder sister. Then, in order to win the younger sister, Jacob had to serve seven more long years, and as a result he had two wives instead of one.

POWER OF THE MIND.

At the end of his fourteen years of service Jacob prepared to leave his father-in-law's employ. He wanted to take his two wives and go off and build a home of his own somewhere. This, however, Laban did not wish him to do. So the crafty Laban made a contract with Jacob that if he would stay and continue in charge of his herds of cattle and flocks of sheep he, Laban, would give to the young man as payment for his services all the calves and the lambs and the kids that were born ringstraked or speckled or spotted. Jacob agreed to the bargain. But when he agreed the young man was craftier than the old man. As the father-in-law had been unprincipled with Jacob, so Jacob was unprincipled now with Laban. What did Jacob do? Did he allow nature to simply take its usual course? No. He began to scheme and to cunningly influence the colors of the calves, the kids and the lambs about to be born. He took some rods of green poplar and hazel and chestnut and laid those rods of white and black in the watering troughs of the herds and the flocks. Then, when the cows and the sheep and the goats came to drink out of the watering troughs the black and white rods reflected in the water made such a startling impression upon them that the calves, kids and lambs born thereafter were influenced by that prenatal shock, and most of them were ringstraked and spotted and speckled. Thus Jacob's herds grew larger than Laban's, and the craft of the unscrupulous son-in-law overreaching the dishonesty of the father-in-law.

After Jacob placed the rods of green poplar and hazel and chestnut in the watering troughs the startling and far-reaching effect produced upon the animals is not to be wondered at. If you place a stick in the water, by the laws of reflection that wood may seem to become a creature of life. I remember when a lad once dropping a fishing pole, and as it lay at the bottom of the pond the fishes made that mad

ple, are not only contrary to Scriptural common sense, but also antagonistic to the commendations with which the Bible again and again honors human medication and the physicians' prescriptions. The only passage in the Bible which in any way might be construed by the casual reader as a slur upon doctors and drugs is that one so often quoted by faith curists from the words found in the book of Job: "Ye are forgers of lies. Ye are all physicians of no value." But Job is not here alluding to true physicians at all. This sentence is a figure of speech. Job had lost patience with his three friends, Eliphaz, Zophar and Bildad. These three friends, instead of comforting him in his time of trouble, came around with enough groans and whines to make a well man sick or a sick man still sicker. They asserted that Job's boils were the results of his sins, and Job, in disgust, plainly told them if they could bring no better comfort than they they had all better clear out. Instead of groaning around Job as they did they ought to have spoken words of true comfort to him, as did Christ in his remarks about the blind man when he said, "Neither hath this man sinned nor his parents, but"—he was born blind—"that the works of God should be made manifest in him."

AN HONORED PROFESSION.

If the Bible does not honor the medical profession why did Christ use as illustration this sentence for one of his sermons, "They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick?" Does not that divine statement mean, "They that are sick need a physician?" When Hezekiah was sick unto death he prayed to God to give him a longer lease of life. God answered that prayer. But how? Through human medication. Isaiah, the prophet, told the nurse to make a poultice out of figs and put it upon the king's boil and he recovered. Hezekiah prayed. Oh, yes. But in answer to that prayer God told him to use a sanctified poultice. What did Paul mean when he wrote to Timothy to "take a little wine for thy stomach's sake." Paul was merely prescribing a dose of medicine for a sick colleague. Paul writes thus to Timothy, because the Holy Land with but few exceptions, is noted for its impure waters; therefore Paul, as a common sense Christian, prescribes a little medicine when he says, "Drink no water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake." All through the Bible we find commendatory passages like these in reference to doctors. In no case do we find the medical profession anathematized and ridiculed in the Bible. Tyndall, the noted synthetic philosopher, once hurled at the Christian church his famous prayer challenge. Said he, "Let us set apart two wards in a hospital—one to be filled with men who do not take any human medicine but prayer, the other to be filled by sick patients under the care of competent physicians. Then let us compare results and see which is the most efficacious—a physician's prescription or a clergyman's prayer." My brother, that challenge of Tyndall's was about as foolish and unscriptural as any challenge that could possibly be issued. No man has a right to bar the Christian physicians out of the hospital ward. God honors the physician's work all through the Bible. Faith should go hand in hand with works. Works in the hospital should

SOLDIERS OF THE CZAR.

Spirit of Comradship Exists Between Officers and Men.

The uniform of the Russian soldier is the simplest field uniform in Europe. In winter a sheepskin coat goes on beneath the gray one. In summer, or during campaigns in hot climates, the Russians, like the Japanese, fight in white dress. To critics who say that this renders them needlessly conspicuous, they reply that it is better than khaki; for a man dressed in earth color imagines himself invisible, and behaves accordingly. He gets shot; whereas the man who knows he can be seen keeps under cover and comes off with a whole skin. A writer in the paper describes the soldiers of the czar as follows:

The Russian campaigner marches somewhat heavily laden. He has his kit-bag with clothing slung over one shoulder, his haversack with two days' rations of bread and salt slung over the other, his greatcoat strapped under one arm. Including his water-bottle, arms and ammunition, a section of tent and the uniform he stands in, he carries something over sixty-six pounds. The advantage which offsets the burden is that at a pinch the Russian foot-soldier is practically independent of a baggage-train. He can transport his modest necessities upon his own back.

The Russian cavalryman rides so laden with cornsacks and blankets and greatcoats and wallets and saddle-bags and things that he puts one in mind of the much-encumbered White Knight in "Alice in Wonderland." Altogether his impedimenta weigh one hundred and nineteen pounds. Fortunately what would oppress another soldier is no burden to the Russian. He is sturdiness itself. Russian soldiers have been known to march thirty miles without rest, and then go directly into an engagement.

Severity is accounted the prime factor of Russian military discipline. But something better than severity goes to make soldiers of Russian peasants, and that something is a powerful spirit of camaraderie. A high Russian officer does not hesitate to joke with his men.

When the commanding officer meets his troops for the first time in the morning he calls out cordially, "Good morning!" The men reply with a peculiar, long, rattling shout "Your good health, your excellency!"

When a manoeuvre is executed to the commander's satisfaction, he shouts congratulations to the men, and they respond all together, "We are glad you liked it."

INTELLIGENCE OF FISHES

WISDOM OF THE LOWER SEA ANIMALS.

Interesting Examples — Feeding Captive Fish—Migrate Like Birds.

In the New York Aquarium the other day, L. B. Spencer, one of the best known of the attendants, was discussing the remarkable intelligence exhibited by fish.

"The more I know about fishes," said Mr. Spencer, "and the longer I study them, the more respect I have for them. They know a great deal more than you'd have any idea they do."

"I made this remark to a friend of mine not long ago and he said: 'Oh, no! You mean, don't you, that the more you know about human nature the more respect you have for fishes?'"

"But what I mean was that there is a remarkable amount of intelligence in fishes, even in the lowest orders of sea life, in sea-anemones and corals, for example—you see specimens of them in the balanced aquaria over there. It is the same intelligence

THE STANDARD OIL TRUST

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S GREAT ORGANIZATION.

How the Independent Concerns Are Beaten Out of the Field.

To know every detail of the oil trade, to be able to reach at any moment to its remotest point, to control even its weakest factor—this was Mr. John D. Rockefeller's ideal of doing business. It seemed to be an intellectual necessity for him to be able to direct the course of any particular gallon of oil from the moment it gushed from the earth until it went into the lamp of a housewife. There must be nothing—nothing in his great machine he did not know to be working right. It was to complete this ideal, to satisfy this necessity, that he undertook, some time in the late seventies, to organize the oil markets of the world, as he had already organized oil refining and oil transporting.

WORLD FOR A FIELD.

When Mr. Rockefeller began to gather the oil markets into his hands he had a task whose field was literally the world, for already, in 1871, the year before he first appeared as an important factor in the oil trade, refined oil was going into every civilized country of the globe. Of the 5,500,000 barrels of crude oil produced that year the world used 5,000,000, over 3,500,000 of which went to foreign lands. This was the market which had been built up in the first ten years of business by the men who were developing the trade, and this was the market, still further developed, of course, that Mr. Rockefeller inherited when he succeeded in corraling the refining and transporting of oil. It was this market he proceeded to organize. His work in the United States is naturally what interests us chiefly, as it is here the organization is most perfect, and the competition can be traced in reliable documents.

WELL-LAID PLANS.

The process of organization seems to have been natural and highly intelligent. The entire country was buying refined oil for illumination. Many refiners had their own agents out looking for markets, others sold to wholesale dealers, or jobbers, who placed trade with local dealers, usually grocers. Mr. Rockefeller's business was to replace agents and jobbers by his own employees. The United States was mapped out and agents appointed over these great divisions.

To those who know anything of the way in which Mr. Rockefeller does business it will go without saying that this marketing department conducted with the greatest efficiency and economy. Its aim is to make every local station as nearly perfect in its service as can be. The buyer must receive his oil promptly, in good condition, and of the grade he desires. If a customer complains the case will receive prompt attention, and the cause will be found out and corrected. He will not only receive oil; he can have proper lamps and wicks and burners and directions about using them.

"BELONGS TO US."

But Standard Oil agents are not sent into territory simply to sell all the oil they can by efficient service and aggressive pushing; they are sent there to see all the oil that is bought. "The coal oil business belongs to us," is Mr. Rockefeller's motto, and from the beginning of his campaign in the market his agents have accepted and acted on that principle.

The American Oil works, it seems, were in 1894 shipping an oil called "Sunlight" in barrels to South Bend, Wash. This was the territory of the Standard agents at Portland, Ore., one of whom wrote to a South Bend dealer when he heard of the in-

In the watching thoughts the starting and far-reaching effect produced upon the animals is not to be wondered at. If you place a stick in the water, by the laws of reflection that word may seem to become a creature of life. I remember when a lad once dropping my fishing pole, and as it lay at the bottom of the brook the ripples made that rod look like a long serpent wriggling upstream. As these cattle stoop to drink I see them start back as though a venomous hissing snake was lifting up his fatal tongue to strike. My text presents one of the best instances to be found in literature of the far-reaching effect of the mind over the physical body.

WORKS AND FAITH.

But, though the whole trend of the Bible teaches that works and faith, as twin sisters, should go hand in hand in search of the waters of physical health, yet faith curists blind their eyes and stop their ears to these Biblical teachings. They get a hold on one little passage of Scripture and separate it from all its surrounding connections. As a sweet morsel they turn it over and over again. They magnify it. They distort, and then they rest their entire belief upon it. These people may be good at heart, but they treat Scripture somewhat as a famous reformer did in the noted meeting he had with John Calvin in Munich, I believe, in about the year 1540. After he had valiantly helped to fight the battle of the reformation to a glorious and a successful issue he still clung tenaciously to the doctrine of transubstantiation. That doctrine, in plain language, means that when we drink of the communion wine and eat of the communion bread we literally are drinking of Christ's blood and eating of Christ's body. The other school of theological thought held that when we assemble at the communion table we only eat of Christ's body and drink in symbol. We eat and drink in symbol, as the lamb's blood shed upon the Jewish altar was the symbol of Christ's blood about to be shed for us. This battle over transubstantiation raged bitterly for years between the two schools of religious thought.

THE DIVINE PHYSICIAN.

Did not Christ compel action upon the part of him that was blind? After he had anointed the blind eyes with a moist clay did he not say unto the young man, "Go wash in the pool of Siloam?" He went his way, therefore, and washed and came seeing. Did not Christ compel action upon the part of the ten lepers? "Go show yourselves unto the priests. And it came to pass as they went they were cleansed." Did not God compel the leper Naaman to leave the faroff Damascus and dip seven times in the Jordan before his flesh became like unto that of a little child? I am not here advocating any heretical idea that Christ cannot and will not in many cases heal our physical diseases, but I assert that as a people we have no more right to expect the Divine Physician to answer our prayers for health without any co-operative effort on our part than we have a right to expect our Divine Commissary to give us our daily bread without our working for it. We have just as much right to kneel down at night and say the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," and then in our eagerness to expect next morning a visionary breakfast to jump out of a visionary fire and sizzle upon a visionary brother and the water faucet to fill the pot with visionary coffee or the yeast to tumble the empty bread tray down the dummy filled with visionary hot toast as we have to expect the sick to be made well without our own effort upon which divine blessing has been invoked. Faith to react upon works; works always in the invalid's room to go hand in hand with faith!

JOB'S COMFORTERS.

Faith cure teachings, pure and sim-

lar, that challenge of Tyndall's was about as foolish and unscriptural as any challenge that could possibly be issued. No man has a right to bar the Christian physicians out of the hospital ward. God honors the physician's work all through the Bible. Faith should go hand in hand with works. Works in the hospital should go hand in hand with faith.

THE POOR MAN'S HELPER.

To most of us the old fashioned doctor yet lives in the memory of our village childhood. He knew every family secret for miles around. He had heard the family skeleton rattling in many a dark closet. He was at every birth, at every marriage altar and at every funeral. With him the village church bell sounded a dirge almost as often as it chimed for a wedding. We knew not when we loved him the most—when he was gathering the rosebuds in the garden of the nativity or intertwining the orange blossoms or placing the white lily alongside of the pale cheek in the casket. There was a kind of religious rattle in his old gig. That child was the most envied of the village who could sit by his side and hold the reins over the back of the old mare, that seemed to be just as old as the doctor and to know just as many family secrets, yet it could not gossip any more than did its master. When the boy was in trouble this kind doctor would place his fatherly hand upon the lad's shoulder and give him advice. The young maiden would smile under the twinkle of his fatherly eye as he chatted to her of her first sweetheart. Even the bees would buzz louder and the dogs bark more happily, and their tails would wag faster as the doctor drove along. We remember the old black bag he always carried and the long white bandages he placed about the splints when we fell off the haynow and broke our arm. The strange looking bottles filled with pills—bottles that all looked alike—and the pills, too, seemed to be the same.

Will you not believe in such a consecrated physician? Will you not believe that by the sick bed faith can go hand in hand with works and the surgeon's knife and that the physician's prescriptions have a part in the civilization and the Christianization of the world? And will not you, O physician, be a Christian doctor, as well as you, O layman, a Christian patient?

All honor, then, to our Christian physicians, whose calling and office are thus divinely consecrated, and may a blessing rest upon their earnest efforts for the alleviation of the physical afflictions of the human race.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT.

Boasts He Has Given His Country Freedom.

President Diaz has reigned over Mexico almost continuously since 1877, and has built up the wealth and well-being of the country in a way unrivalled in the life of nations, giving new life to commerce, education and all the means and methods of civilized life. And so far from seeking for himself despotic power, he boasts, and justly boasts, that he has given to Mexico all the instruments and safeguards of freedom—free education, free ballot, a free press, and so on. In the routine of his daily life the President tolerated no departure from democratic simplicity. His carriage, though first-class of its kind is perfectly plain—the driver without livery, and the horses simply equipped. In this the President drives along one of the world's fashionable boulevards, crowded with equipages infinitely more imposing than his own. And often he prefers the humble tramcar even to his own carriage.

"Maud's latest photograph is just lovely." "Is it?" "Yes. I had to ask who it was."

more you know about human nature the more respect you have for fishes?" "But what I mean was that there is a remarkable amount of intelligence in fishes, even in the lowest orders of sea life, in sea-anemones and corals, for example—you see specimens of them in the balanced aquaria over there. It is the same intelligence only differing in degree, as we find in higher animals, each order of life having that degree adapted to its special needs.

"Now look at these sea-anemones. They are taken from the ocean, no matter where, placed in the aquarium and fed by hand—in other words, artificially. In a state of captivity they must rely for their food upon man, who passes down to them a bit of clam or oyster on the point of a stick. When the food is first offered to them in this unusual way the anemones show fear, for in their natural habitat they are not accustomed to dead objects; to them this combination of stick and dead clam is truly alarming. But they soon get used to it. After a little the touch of the stick upon the tentacles does not make them withdraw and close up the flower-like mouth. That touch now means food and the anemone reaches out eagerly toward it."

FEEDING OF FISHES.

"The movements and actions of the lower orders of life are mainly a matter of food. Animals take great risks at the promptings of hunger. So will men, for that matter, as I know from my experience in the civil war.

In regard to their feeding, we observe many interesting things about fish. Take the salmon family, for example. They generally are fed with live killies. When some of those are thrown into the tank the salmon at once dart after them. The first move the killie makes for safety is to swim up to the top of the tank, where he hugs the back wall as close as he can. Presently Mr. Salmon spies him there and makes ready for a drive. But before he reaches the wall he stops, and you can imagine him saying to himself: 'I've run into that wall before and hurt my snout, and you can bet your life I'm not going to do it again.'

"On the side the killies show a good deal of sense. They will jump out of harm's way on top of the wire strainer at the back of the tank and stay there, half a dozen of them, tail to snout, as close as they can get, with never a flop for perhaps half an hour."

MIGRATORY FISH.

Mr. De Nyse, who looks after the salt water fish in the aquarium, says there is a striking analogy between the movements of fish in the ocean and those of birds on land.

"Migratory fish," he says, "come north in the spring in great shoals. After arriving here they pair off and scatter about in bays, creeks and estuaries, where they stay during the breeding season. When the fall approaches they assemble again and move southward in large shoals, just as they came. When migrating, birds usually fly high, coming lower when it blows hard. In calm weather migrating fish swim near the surface, but when it is rough and stormy they swim deeper."

OPINIONS CHANGE.

First Baby.

Fond Young Mother (to proud young father):—"Albert, dear, did you hear the sweet, precious darling cry his little eyes out last night?"

Proud Young Father:—"I thought I heard our angel twatter."

Second Baby.

She:—"Albert, you unfeeling wretch! To hear that child screeching all night and never offer to take him!"

He:—"Let the little demon howl!"

in the market his agents have accepted and acted on that principle.

The American Oil works, it seems, were in 1894 shipping an oil called "Sunlight" in barrels to South Bend, Wash. This was the territory of the Standard agents at Portland, Ore., one of whom wrote to a South Bend dealer when he heard of the intrusion: "We will state for your information that never a drop of oil has reached South Bend of better quality than what we have always shipped into that territory. They can call it 'sunlight,' 'moonlight,' or 'starlight,' it makes no difference. You can rest assured if another carload of 'sunlight' arrives at your place it will be sold very cheap. We do not propose to allow another carload to come into that territory unless it comes and is put on the market at one-half its actual cost. You can convey this idea to the young man who imported the carload of 'sunlight' oil."

ONLY A JOKE.

When Mr. John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, had his attention called to this letter by Professor Jenks, of the Industrial Commission, Mr. Archbold characterized the letter as "a foolish statement by a foolish and unwise man," and promised to investigate it. Later he presented the commission with an explanation from the superior of the agent, who declared that the writer of the letter did not have any authority to say that oil would be sold on the basis mentioned. "The letter," he continued, "was intended to be written in a jocular manner to deny a claim that he was selling oil inferior in quality to that sold by others." It is hard for the mere outsider to catch the jocularity of the letter, and it must have been much more difficult for the dealer who received it to appreciate it.

GOING A LITTLE FAR.

The system results every now and then, naturally enough, in flagrant cases of bribing employees of the independents themselves. Where the freight office does not yield the information the rival's own office may, and certainly if it is legitimate to get it from one place it is from the other. It is not an unusual thing for independent refiners to discharge a man whom they have reason to believe gives confidential information to the Standard. An outrageous case of this, which occurred some ten years ago is contained in an affidavit which has been recently put at the writer's disposition. It seems that in 1892 the Lewis Emery Oil Company, an independent concern in Philadelphia, employed a man by the name of Buckley. This man was discharged and in September of that year he went into the employ of the leading Standard refinery of Philadelphia, a concern known as the Atlantic Refining Company. According to the affidavit, made by this man Buckley the managers of the Standard concern some time in February, 1893, engaged him in conversation about affairs of his late employer. They said that if they could only find out the names of the persons to whom their rival sold, and for what prices, they could soon run him out of business! And they asked Buckley if he could not get the information for them. After some discussion one of the Standard managers said: "What's the matter with the nigger?" alluding to a colored boy in the employment of the Lewis Emery concern. Buckley told them that he would try him. "You can tell the nigger," said one of the men, "that he needn't be afraid, because if he loses his position there's a position here for him."

BOUGHT UP EMPLOYEE.

Buckley saw the negro and made a proposition to him. The boy agreed to furnish the information for a price. "Starting from February, 1893," says Mr. Buckley, "and lasting us to about August of the same year, this boy furnished me periodi-

cally with the daily shipments of the Lewis Emery concern, which I took and handed personally sometimes to one and sometimes to the other manager. They took copies of them, and usually returned the originals." The negro also brought what is known as the price book to Buckley and a complete copy of this was made by the Standard managers. "In short," I says Mr. Buckley in his affidavit, "I obtained from the negro all the inside facts concerning the Lewis Emery Oil Company's business, and I furnished them all to the Standard managers." In return for this information, the negro lad was paid various sums, amounting in all to about \$90. Buckley says that they were charged upon the Standard books to "Special Expenses." The transaction was ended by the discharge of the colored boy by the Louis Emery concern.

GETS NO REWARD.
The denouncement of this case is tragic enough. The concern was finally driven out of business by these and similar tactics, so Mr. Emery and his partner both affirm. The negro was never taken into the Atlantic Refinery, and Buckley soon after lost his position. A man who shows himself traitorous, lying, thieving, even for the "good of the oil business," is never kept long in the employment of the Standard Oil Company. It is notorious in the oil regions that the people who "sell" to the Standard are never given responsible positions. They may be shifted around to do "dirty work," as the oil regions phrase goes, but they are pariahs in the concern. Mr. Rockefeller knows as well as any man ever did the vital necessity of honesty in an organization, and the Buckleys and negroes who bring the secret intelligence never get anything but money and contempt for their pains.

For the general public, absorbed chiefly in the question, "how does all this effect what we are paying for oil?" the chief point of interest in the marketing contests is that, after they are over, the price of oil always goes back with a jerk to the point where it was when the cutting began, and not infrequently it goes higher—the public pays.—McClure Magazine.

HOLY FLAGS OF RUSSIA

RUSSIANS TAKE THEM TO THE BATTLEFIELD.

British Troops in South Africa Left Their Battleflags at Home.

Among the many old-fashioned customs still in vogue in Russia is that of carrying flags on the battlefield, and the standard presented by the Czar to her day to the Siberian Rifles will be defended to the last by the bravest of the regiment.

The flags carried by the various regiments of the Russian Army are gorgeous affairs, richly decorated with embroidery, each bearing a picture of the patron saint of the particular territorial district of the corps. These flags are regarded as doubly sacred by the Russian soldiers, inasmuch as they not only form a rallying point, but ever hold before their eyes a symbol of the religion of the country. And the Russian peasant soldier is deeply religious.

SURVIVAL OF OTHER DAYS.

Nowadays, however, the carrying of a standard or colors in warfare is an anachronism. It is the survival of ancient days, when men fought with the sword. The battle flag was then the signal by which an army advanced, held its ground, or retired. Modern firearms have made the use of colors impossible in the field, for they would only act as a drawback to rapid slinking, and, moreover, would provide a prominent mark on which the enemy could range his artillery.

But that is nothing to the Russian military authorities, who still

RUSSIA'S INSIDE TRIALS

CZAR'S ARMY IS PROVING DIFFICULT TO HANDLE.

Deserters Shot Without Mercy—Conscription Is Considered a Curse.

Letters received by Russian Jews in New York from correspondents in Wilna and other places in Russian Poland, show that Russia is having unprecedented trouble with its army at home, as well as that which the little Japs are causing it in the far east. Never before, say these correspondents, have desertions from the ranks been reported in such numbers, and never have the military authorities used such stringent measures to repress desertions and to punish deserters when caught. The Jewish soldiers form the majority of these deserters. Only a few days ago a Jewish deserter was shot in the presence of the garrison in Wilna, after having been brought back from the frontier when he was almost on German soil. Wilna is one of the big military depots of Russia. To Wilna are annually sent many thousand of recruits to be drilled and from hence the new soldiers are sent to various regiments all over the empire and into the regions where Russia is fighting. And Russia is, like England, always fighting. The big war in the far east overshadows all the other troubles of the bear, but there is scarcely ever a time when there is not a minor war or two being prosecuted by Russia somewhere along the extent of

HER EASTERN BORDERS.

While it is true that the Jews in Russia are coming forward with men and money to help their country in this the hour of its need, it is none the less the fact that the mass of the Russian Jews regard the enforced conscription of young Jews into the army as one of the greatest curses inflicted upon them by a despotic government. When so little is given them in the way of civic rights and even civic justice, it seems to them high-handed despotism to "require their young men to give up their time and labor in peace, and their time and their blood in war, for the country that gives them so little in return. The day of "Prisive," or annual conscription day, in which the young Jews are gathered together and taken to the military depots is a day of weeping and lamentation in the Ghettos of Russia. On this day military officers open conscription headquarters in every town and village. In the biggest towns there are permanent quarters. Every son of Israel—and every Gentile young man—is registered, and when he arrives at the age of twenty-one he must present himself on the "Prisive" day before the military officers. Peasants as well as Jews dread this day; but the peasants console themselves with vodka, and, very often with a little Jew-baiting that takes off the edge of their own troubles. Many a pogrom has started on a day of "Prisive."

Outside of the building wherein the military officers receive and examine the young men there are extraordinary scenes. The parents and grandparents and friends and sweethearts of the young men gather to await the result of the medical examination.

UPON WHICH ALL DEPENDS.

Only physical disability will save the young conscript from the army, and serious physical disability at that. And there have been cases known where young Jewish conscripts have starved themselves into a decline before the day of "Prisive," or have counterfeited illness in order to escape conscription.

For the young Jew goes into the army without illusions. The older and orthodox and more conservative of his race support and encourage the

WILL ADAMS, APPRENTICE

HE WAS THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN.

The Tycoon Refused to Allow Him to Return to His Native Land.

The development of modern Japan, an especially of its naval resources, has been so deeply tinged by English influences that it is interesting to recall the first of our countrymen who ever landed on the shores of Marco Polo's Zipangu. Three centuries ago, Will Adams, the English sailor, born at Gillingham, in Kent, was in Japan, building ships which, they could not compare with the vessels at Elswick and the Clyde has turned out for modern Japan, were yet so superior to the native craft that the Tycoon refused to allow the Englishman to return to his native land. And there he died an exile, some 230 years before his countrymen returned in force to re-open trade with the land of the chrysanthemum.

ADAMS' ARRIVAL.

It was in 1542 that the Portuguese, and with them the Jesuits, were first received in Japan. Their influence on the population was soon too great to please the Mikado, and in 1587 the era of banishments and executions of the Jesuits began. It was at this period that the Dutch, ever anxious to share in the riches of the far east, fitted out the little trading fleet in which Will Adams embarked at the Texel in 1598. There were five vessels equipped by the Dutch East India Company, but only one reached Japan, the ship Erasmus, of which Adams was pilot. We know of two other Englishmen in the fleet, Adams' brother Thomas, and one Timothy Shotton, who had been with Thomas Cavendish in his voyage round the world. Neither of his two compatriots, however, lived to reach Japan with Will Adams. Thomas Adams was slain by the Spaniards off the coast of Chili, while Shotton and the vessel of which he was pilot, were lost on the long voyage across the Pacific. In those days a voyage to Japan was a tedious affair, beset by winds and waves, with Spaniards and Portuguese, disease and death lurking on every hand. It was nearly two years from their sailing that, in April, 1600, the crew of the Erasmus, sick and weak with scurvy, saw at last the high land of Japan. Owing to the death of the captain, Adams, the pilot, was ordered to land for an audience of the Tycoon, the executive Emperor. There was still some Portuguese at the court and they maliciously reported that the heretics were pirates and not honest traders. Adams spoke up bluntly enough to the Emperor, declaring that his nation was at peace with all the world save the Spaniards and Portuguese. The Englishman and the ship were alike detained, but at last the Emperor relented to the importunities of the Portuguese that "because their two countries were at war was no reason why to please Portuguese, he should slay Dutch and Englishmen."

BECAME SHIPBUILDER.

The pilot was thereupon liberated to rejoin his Dutch shipmates, who were treated with every kindness, but forbidden to take their ship out of the country. Adams became so popular at court that when the next Dutch ships arrived in 1608, he was able to secure for them the right of trading at a Japanese port, with various commercial privileges. Long before this, the Dutch crew of the Erasmus were told that they could not leave Japan, and they dispersed themselves over the country, settling down on an imperial allowance of two pounds of rice per diem, and about £10 in our money per annum. Adams, who married a Japanese wife, built ships for the Emperor. He knew little of shipbuilding, but he had a good deal of common sense.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 24.

Text of the Lesson, Luke x., 1-16, Golden Text, Luke x., 2.

Between the transfiguration and the sending forth of the seventy we must not only consider the events of Luke ix., 37-62, and the more full account of some of these in Matthew and Mark, but according to Mimprius "Harmony," we must insert between verses 50 and 51 the whole of Matt. viii. (found only in that gospel) and the whole of John vii., 2 to xii., 54 (found only in John). That will bring us to this lesson, which is recorded only by Luke. The time having come or drawing near that He should be received up, He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem (ix., 51), although He knew all that awaited Him there. It would seem that the sending forth of the seventy was a last appeal ere His crucifixion. They were to go before Him unto every place into which He Himself was about to come, showing His power and stirring up a spirit of expectation.

In His prayer He said concerning His followers, "As Thou hast sent Me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world" (John xvii., 18). Our great business now is to go before His face and prepare His way, believing that He sends us and is with us. That the number twelve, the number of the apostles, suggests all Israel, needs no comment, but that the number seventy suggests all nations may not be so clear unless you have counted and found the nations of Gen. x. to be just seventy. These seventy of our lesson were the Lord's appointing and unless He appoints and ordains all is useless (John xv., 5, 16). The command which He gave to the disciples in Matt. ix., 37, 38, and now repeats to the seventy that they should pray the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth laborers into His harvest, is still sounding in our ears, for the harvest still is great, and the laborers are few. The Lord is still saying, "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?" (Isa. vi., 8). But there few who answer "Here am I. Send me."

When I last wrote notes on this portion of Scripture in 1889 our missionary interest—that is, a real interest, something more than an annual offering—was only beginning, but we felt grateful to be able to send that year \$553 to help obey Mark xvi., 15, and after that it steadily increased from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year until 1896, when from the church and Bible classes and friends we sent over \$23,500. Since then it has never been less than \$20,000 a year, and last year, 1902, it was over \$218,000, without any effort to raise a cent of it beyond mentioning the need and calling attention to the commission.

The marching orders of the seventy are very largely our marching orders now, though after His death and resurrection there was some change in the commission.

The carnal mind is still enmity against God, and the whole world continues in the wicked one (Rom. viii., 7; I John v., 19, R. V.). There are wolves in sheep's clothing, and the messenger of Christ must be wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove. Not all will welcome the messenger or the message. The parables of the sower and the wheat and tares cover this whole age. But the messenger has only to get his message from God, in the power of the Spirit deliver it faithfully and earnestly, and the Lord will always accomplish His pleasure (Isa. lv., 11).

We are to have no anxiety about outfit or expenses, but leave all that

use of colors impossible in the field, for they would only act as a drawback to rapid signaling, and, moreover, would provide a prominent mark on which the enemy could range his artillery.

But that is nothing to the Russian military authorities, who still depend on the sheer weight and numbers of their men to bear down the enemy. If one battalion is shot down, what matters it? There are many more to follow the priest-blessed flag.

The battle flag originated in the Middle Ages. Although before that time drapery was used to decorate military standards of various metals it was not until the practice of heraldry had attained definite momentum that anything appeared in the shape of a flag in the modern sense.

SOME FAMOUS STANDARDS.

At the Battle of the Standard in 1138, the English standard was an imposing structure. It was formed of the mast of a ship, on the top of which was a silver pyx, together with three sacred banners dedicated to St. Peter, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfrid of Ripon. The standard was so large and heavy that it had to be moved about on a wheeled vehicle. The ancient Persians bore an eagle fixed to the end of a lance. The sun, their divinity, was also represented upon their standards, which consequently were guarded with the greatest jealousy by the bravest men. The standards of the North American Indians, on the other hand, were simply poles fledge with feathers.

CUSTOMS AS TO COLORS.

In time of war the colors of the British regiments—the engineers and artillery have none—are consigned for safe keeping in the town halls of the various territorial depots, but in time of peace they take a prominent part in ceremonial parades. The colors have no sacred devices on them. They are simply the King's color—a Union Jack with the number of the regiment thereon—and the regimental color, decorated with the names of the battles in which the regiment has taken part. Talking of colors, one regiment, the Highland Light Infantry, is the only British corps with three flags.

Long before the time when flags were carried to battle, the bannerettes, pennons, or standards were used for military purposes in camps, particularly in pointing out the tents of the headquarters staff, and the various lines and divisions of the encampment. To the present day a flag flies before the tent door of the commander-in-chief, and the custom of carrying this flag, in preference to the standard of older times, was but a step in the evolution of the present day regimental colors.

ORIGIN OF HAIL.

Why It Usually Occurs in the Summer Time.

Soft hail consists of minute snowballs, and true hail, or hard pellets of ice, of alternate concentric layers of ice and snow, varying in size from peas to dangerous stones of several pounds' weight.

Ferrel's theory is generally accepted. Hail, he says, is owing to the presence of a tornado, which need not actually reach the earth. The lower part of the rotating column is a region of cloud and rain, the upper part is snow. Raindrops, suspended for a time in the snowy region, are frozen, and if thrown beyond the influence of the in-current they fall to the ground as soft hail. Should they be carried into the vortex they ascend through the rainy region, are coated with moisture, mount to the colder region where ice is formed, and finally fall to the earth.

This theory satisfactorily accounts for hailstorms occurring chiefly in summer, as it is only in hot weather that these powerful ascending currents exist.

starved themselves into a decline before the day of "Prisive," or have counterfeited illness in order to escape conscription.

For the young Jew goes into the army without illusions. The older and orthodox and more conservative of his race support and encourage the enlisting of Jews—especially in this crisis—with the idea that in doing so the Russian will be taught that the Jew is a patriotic subject, one who has the love of country at heart, one who should be given, after showing he deserves it, full civic justice. But the young men are sceptical. They know the fate of others who have gone into the army. No preference or advancement—except he changes his religion and renounces his race. When he returns from his service he must retreat into the ever-parowing pale. He cannot live in the larger and prosperous cities. And there have been many cases recorded of Jewish soldiers returning from the army only to find their old homes gone and that the narrowing pale of restriction has sent his family and his friends to strange places.

It is not to be wondered then, say the letters from Russia that are printed in the Yiddish newspaper. The Forward, that Jewish soldiers are deserting from the army even at this time when so many

JEWS ARE GIVING MONEY

to the war fund, and are volunteering for service as physicians and as nurses.

"Here in Wilna," says one of these letters, "soldiers are running away bound to America. They disguise themselves and steal across the frontier into Germany, after obtaining friends. Many of the Jewish deserters are helped by their families, who, in some cases, even leave the country with their sons, rather than have them go to war. Bitter feelings of hostility between Christian and Jewish soldiers are betrayed in frequent squabbles in the barracks here." One letter from Kovno describes the shooting of a Jewish deserter. The letter was from a soldier. "I have witnessed a scene," he writes, "which I shall never forget. A Jewish soldier caught on the frontier while trying to escape was brought here. He was taken into the barracks yard, and all the soldiers of the station were called out. There were about two thousand drawn up. Speeches were made to the soldiers by the commanding officers, reciting the lesson they wished the soldiers to draw from the fate of their comrade. Twelve soldiers were ordered into the firing party, and while they were loading their guns the regimental bands were playing. The condemned man was placed against a blank wall, motioned, and while the bands were still playing the order to fire was given and he was shot down. "Cursed be the country that so treats us! O God, I shall never forget the scene. I cannot remain in such a land."

Which seems to hint at another desertion, in spite of the object lesson the writer received.

A GENTLE HINT.

"Arabella," said old Billyuns, as he finished his dinner, "I am going to ask you to do me a favor. I want you to give your young man, Mr.—Mr. Whatshisname—a message from me."

Arabella blushed and looked down at her plate.

"Tell him," the bluff old millionaire went on, "that I don't object to his staying here and running up my gas bills, but that I do object to his carrying the morning paper away with him when he leaves."

After that Mr. Willington went home earlier.

"I don't know whether she has shaken him or promised to marry him." "Why?" "He has stopped buying extravagant presents for her."

not leave Japan, and they dispersed themselves over the country, settling down on an imperial allowance of two pounds of rice per diem, and about £10 in our money per annum. Adams, who married a Japanese wife, built ships for the Emperor. He knew little of shipbuilding, but he had all the English sailor's adaptability, and his first vessel, of 80 tons, so pleased the Teycoon that he constituted him an imperial tutor. Adams built a second vessel of 120 tons, and went a short voyage on her with a Japanese crew.

COULDN'T RETURN.

He desired to return to England, but in spite of the opportunities which occasionally arose, he was never allowed to do so. A Spanish galleon, with the Governor of the Philippines on board, returning from Manila to Acapulco, in Mexico, was wrecked on the Japanese coast, and the survivors were kindly treated by the Emperor, who gave them the largest vessel that Adams had built in which to return to Manila, but Adams was not allowed to go in her. In 1610 two Dutch privateers arrived, and again Adams failed to obtain his release. Instead the Emperor crowded favors on him. He had 80 or 90 slaves to cultivate his estates, and was rich and honored.

ENGLISH TRADERS.

In 1613 Adams had the joy of seeing the flag of his own country in the port of Firando. The good ship Clove, Captain John Saris, had been sent out by the Honorable East India Company, bearing a letter from James I., and suitable presents for the Emperor. Adams, who was then at Yeddo, was sent for, and a very joyful meeting took place. He returned to the Japanese Court with Captain Saris and ten of the crew, bearing the presents. A treaty was granted by the Emperor, under which the English were to have free license to enter all his ports, and Saris was the bearer of a letter to James I., in which the Emperor says that his subjects shall be "heartily welcome." An English factory was established at Firando and Adams was induced to enter into the service of the East India Company as interpreter there. In this capacity he remained until his death about 1619. So ends the story of Will Adams, the first Englishman in Japan.

The English factory was relinquished during the troubles of our civil wars, and the social convulsions which attended the final expulsion of the Jesuits and the extermination of Christianity, led to a policy of exclusiveness, so that it was not until 1854 that Will Adams' countrymen regained the legal right to visit and dwell and trade in Japan.

MEANING OF HARD WATER.

Due to Presence of Carbonate of Lime in Solution.

Rain water, as it descends from the clouds, is practically free from mineral impurities, but so soon as it reaches the earth, and begins to percolate through strata, it is charged with various mineral and earthly matters. If the strata be chalk or limestone, the water, through the medium of carbonic acid gas which it contains, takes up the lime in solution and forms carbonate of lime, and it is the presence of this mineral in an excessive quantity in the water which gives to it the peculiar property of "hardness."

The degree of hardness varies, and is determined principally by the proportion of lime and the length of time the water is in contact with it.

This hardness is called temporary, because it can be reduced by boiling, as is seen by the crust in a kettle or boiler, when the water deposits the lime it contains. There is also a permanent hardness caused by the presence of sulphates, chlorides and nitrates of earthly metals.

rates cover this whole age. But the messenger has only to get his message from God, in the power of the Spirit deliver it faithfully and earnestly, and the Lord will always accomplish His pleasure (Isa. lv. 11).

We are to have no anxiety about outfit or expenses, but leave all that to the Manager and Proprietor who sends us, for He will not fail to take care of His own. (See Matt. vi. 25-33; Luke xii. 22, 31; Phil. iv. 6, 7.) We are not to waste time on the mere courtesies of the world nor seek honor one of another, but be whole heartedly the King's own.

Preaching peace by Jesus Christ to all the world, and that as quickly as possible, should be our one aim, for, having made peace by the blood of His cross, He puts in the hands of the redeemed the commission to proclaim it far and wide. He has had compassion on a lost world, and if His Spirit fills us we will show our compassion by giving freely that which we have so freely received. The God of Peace and the Prince of Peace are calling for messengers who will faithfully and earnestly carry everywhere the good news of redemption by the blood of Christ that whosoever will may accept the Lamb of God and, being justified by faith, have peace with God through Jesus Christ (Heb. xiii. 20, 21; Isa. ix. 6; vi. 8; Rom. v. 1).

The command "Eat such things as are set before you" is a very important one if the messenger desires to commend his message, but there are many Christians and even evangelists, teachers and preachers who are so fastidious about eating and drinking, sleeping arrangements and attendance, that neither host, hostess nor servants who are once afflicted by them ever want to see or hear more of them or their message unless grace abounds exceedingly in their hearts.

These messengers of our lesson were to heal the sick as well as to preach peace, for the kingdom of God was then at hand; but the kingdom, having been postponed because of its rejection (Luke xix. 11-13), the miracles of healing do not abound as they did through the twelve and the seventy. Then there are still and always have been such miracles, no one can deny, but see in verse 20 something better than miracles of healing.

GENERAL BIRTHDAY.

Japanese Families Pool Their Celebrations.

Japan is the land of topsy-turvy, and so, perhaps, it is only to be expected that individual birthdays—with the exception of that of the Emperor—are not taken any notice of, but a sort of general birthday of everybody altogether is celebrated with great rejoicing.

There are two of these general birthdays, one for each sex. The male birthday, which is known as the "celebration of the boys," occurs on the third day of the third month, and the "celebration of the girls" takes place on the fifth day of the fifth month. These days are general holidays for the young. All studies and work generally are put aside, and boys and girls respectively receive presents according to their station.

The birthday of the Emperor, or Ten-o, as he is more properly styled, is also a general holiday for the Japanese everywhere. The houses are all decorated with flags, and in the evening the streets are gay with the lights of innumerable colored lanterns. In the morning the highest authorities go to the palace to offer their congratulations in person, and the lower degrees offer them vicariously to their superiors. All the Japanese would, somehow or other, congratulate their monarch on having added another year to his age.

A successful man is one who succeeds in making others think as well of him as he thinks of himself.

JAPS COULD NOT LAND

Attempted to Cut Off Port Arthur From the Rear.

SIMULTANEOUS ATTEMPT.

The London Tuesday morning papers repeat, but do not verify, the various rumors of the attempted or impending landing of the Japanese on or near the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Temps the effort to land there will be made simultaneously with an attempt to cross the Yalu River.

The Wei-Hai-Wei correspondent of the London Express, referring to the alleged imminent landing north of Port Arthur, says that scores of transports have been seen passing between Japan and the Bay of Corea during the last few days. Each transport fleet was accompanied by a steamer equipped with wireless telegraph instruments, thereby keeping in constant touch with Admiral Togo. The correspondent also says that startling events, equal in importance to those of last week, are to be expected shortly.

ATTEMPT THAT FAILED.

Further details received at St. Petersburg of the attempted landing by Japanese troops on the shores of Corea Bay between Port Arthur and the Yalu River April 12, which was frustrated by the Russians. A Japanese torpedo boat flotilla scouted the shores of the bay, but was received with such a heavy fire from land batteries at Taku-Shan, Ching-Tai-Tse, Tchanhe and Bedcino, that it retired. Vice-Admiral Togo's flagship then recalled nine transports, which were on the way to land troops. A squadron of ten warships protecting the transports withdrew with them. The Russians have twenty thousand troops concentrated at Taku-Shan.

TO ATTACK VLADIVOSTOCK.

A telegram received at Rome from Harbin says that a squadron of Japanese warships has appeared in the vicinity of Vladivostock, and the commander is preparing to resist an attack.

OUTPOSTS IN TOUCH.

An official telegram received at St. Petersburg states that there is no change in the situation on the Yalu River. The Russian outposts are now on the islands of the river, six hundred yards from the Japanese outposts, which are preparing to retire.

Major-General Pflug, chief of the military staff at Port Arthur, telegraphs that all statements regarding a siege and fall of Port Arthur are unfounded.

A detachment of Russian troops which left Southern Ussuri has reached Maershan (on the west bank of the Yalu River, 175 miles north of Ping-Yang), without having encountered any of the enemy. The detachment has occupied a mountain pass between Manchuria and Corea, which it is fortifying with mountain batteries.

TRYING TO LAND.

Rumors were in circulation at St. Petersburg of a fresh engagement on the Yalu River, which has resulted favorably to the Russians, but a despatch received by the general staff to-night says that the situation is unchanged, and that all is quiet on the Yalu.

There is nothing confirmatory of

been ravaged by various diseases. One of these diseases, called "im-bion," is a kind of intermittent typhus. Another called "souda," which has not yet been studied by European doctors, promotes premature senility. The patients lose their teeth, become extremely weak, and the nails are twisted back on the fingers. Dysentery is very prevalent among the Russians at Harbin.

FIGURES ON LONG WAR.

Henry Norman, M.P., who has consistently held a brief for Russia, writes from St. Petersburg to London of the calm confidence of the heads of Russian official life in regard to the final issues of the war. While they recognize the courage and resources of the Japanese, and the fact that the war was begun a year before their own preparations were complete, they believe that all-round power will insure victory. In regard to money, they point out that the war chest contains 1,600,000,000 roubles, which is twice the gold reserve of the Bank of England. Mr. Norman himself saw ingots of gold.

In regard to the condition of the Czar, Mr. Norman, who had a long personal interview with him on Thursday, strongly contradicts the reports of his physical and mental breakdown. He says that he heard from the Czar's lips the clearest and most concise statement of the situation. His Majesty spoke with perfect frankness, asking very direct questions and requesting equally frank replies.

PORT ARTHUR DEMORALIZED.

A despatch to the London Express from New-Chwang says that the naval disaster on Wednesday has completely demoralized the defenders of Port Arthur. The confidence inspired by Admiral Makaroff has entirely evaporated. The gloomiest forebodings are expressed regarding the fate of the stronghold in view of the possibility of Admiral Togo following up his advantage with another attack.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Express says that a Chinese vessel which has just arrived there reports that there is now no trace of the Japanese outside of Port Arthur.

Other reports confirm the impression that Admiral Togo has gone to his base to refit, as some of the vessels must have suffered damage.

ENTRANCE SEALED?

The London Times prints a despatch from its correspondent on board its despatch boat Haimun, sent from off the coast of Corea by means of wireless telegraphy to Wei-Hai-Wei quoting the Japanese official report that the Petropavlovsk was destroyed by a torpedo, and adding that it is believed that the entrance to Port Arthur is now sealed.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

The most serious disaster to Russian arms since war was declared occurred on Wednesday morning at Port Arthur, when the first-class battleship Petropavlovsk was lost. Vice-Admiral Makaroff, commander of the naval forces in the Far East, and practically the entire crew going down with the vessel, says a St. Petersburg despatch. Of 650 officers and men on board but 23 were rescued all of

evred. The battleships went boldly in, while the less protected vessels manoeuvred with them, conforming to their evolutions at a safer distance. Later, although I went closer to Port Arthur than I had ever been before, I saw no sign of any Russian shipping. The shells which fell nearest to us exploded on impact with the water. The Japanese manoeuvring was at eighteen knots an hour. So far as I could see, they suffered no damage. The expenditure of ammunition was small. It was a magnificent force, the most powerful individual fleet, indeed, which ever sailed the Eastern seas. Including the torpedo craft, there were forty Japanese vessels."

JAPS WIN SKIRMISHES.

Details of the first skirmish on the Yalu River, which occurred last Sunday, arrived at Tokio on Wednesday in the official report of Admiral Hosoga. The text of the report follows: "In accordance with my instructions, the captain of the cruiser Kasaga directed Lieut. Yamaguchi, with five men, to scout in the mouth of the Yalu. They accomplished their work and safely returned to the Kasaga on Monday. They entered the river in a Korean junk, and at 2 o'clock Sunday discovered a party of Russians leaving the right bank of the river near Toag Toriyoku. A junk, Lieut. Yamaguchi attacked them, a patrol of mounted Japanese troops on the left bank of the river joining in the attack. In the meantime another large Russian junk joined the first one and opened fire on the Japanese. The Russians retired and reached the bank. They then fled inland. The exchange of fire lasted one hour and twenty minutes. The enemy had nine killed and two injured. We had no casualties."

JAPS SENT IN MINES.

It has been learned from Japanese sources at Chefoo that the attack on the Russian Port Arthur fleet was planned and put into effect in the following manner.

"At daylight the Japanese torpedo boats made a demonstration before the port, and at the same time laid mines across the outer entrance to the harbor. They then retired and joined the main squadron. The squadron then advanced and as it drew near the Russian ships were seen coming out. The battleship Petropavlovsk struck one of the mines laid by a Japanese torpedo boat and was destroyed."

28 OFFICERS LOST.

Twenty-eight Russian officers were lost on board of the Petropavlovsk, including Capt. Vasilief, belonging to the ship; Admiral Makaroff, fourteen members of his staff, including Rear-Admiral Molas, the chief of staff, and Lieut. von Kobe, the aide-de-camp of Grand Duke Cyril. That Verestchagin (the celebrated painter of battle scenes) was among those lost is now officially known.

BADLY CRIPPLED.

There are now only two undamaged Russian battleships, the Peresviet and the Sevastopol, in the harbor at Port Arthur, but some of the damaged vessels have been repaired, although their exact number and condition are not known. The other effectives are the armored cruiser Bayan, the first-class cruisers Askold and Diana, the second-class cruiser Novik, the torpedo gunboats Vсадnik and Gaydarnak, the gunboats Gremiashech, Olvansi, Giliakis and Bobr, the cruisers Diddjid, Raz-boynik and Zabiabak, and the torpedo-boat destroyers, whose exact number is not known.

Altogether ten Russian vessels have been damaged or lost since the outbreak of the war.

The disaster of Wednesday ends the hope that the ill-fated Port Arthur squadron would be able to

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Broadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, April 19.—Wheat—Is dull at 92c for No. 2 red and white middle freights or east. Goose is quiet at 88c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 88c for No. 3 east. Manitoba is easier at \$1.01 for No. 1 hard, 99c for No. 1 northern, 96c for No. 2 northern and 92c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Is steady at \$3.60 bid for 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags middle freights. Choice brands are quoted 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady. Cars of Hungarian patents are quoted at \$5.30, second patents at \$5, and strong bakers' at \$4.90, sacks included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$17.50 for cars of shorts and \$17 for bran in bulk middle freights west or east. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$21 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is dull at 43c for No. 2, 41c for No. 3 extra, and 39c for No. 3 west or east.

Buckwheat—Is dull at 51c for No. 2 middle freights and 50c high freights west.

Rye—Is steady at 59c to 60c for No. 2 west or east.

Corn—Canada mixed is quoted at 39c and yellow at 40c f.o.b. cars west. American No. 2 yellow is quoted at 55c, No. 3 yellow at 54c, and No. 3 mixed at 54c in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are steady at 32c for No. 1 white and 31c for No. 2 white east. No. 3 white are quoted at 31c middle freights.

Rolled Oats—Are steady at 4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Are steady at 65c to 66c for No. 2 west or east.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Quotations are unchanged, but the market is easier in tone.

Creamery	.....	20c to 22c
do solids	.....	19c 20c
Dairy, lb. rolls, choice	.....	15c 16c
do large rolls	.....	14c 15c
do tubs, good to choice	.....	15c 16c
do medium	.....	13c 14c
do poor	.....	10c 12c

Cheese—Supplies continue large and market is unchanged and quiet here at 11c per lb for twins and 10c to 11c for large.

Eggs—The demand continues good. Quotations are firm at 15c per doz.

Potatoes—Are steady and unchanged at 80c to 85c for cars on the track here. Potatoes out of store sell at \$1 to \$1.10.

Maple Syrup—Quotations are unchanged at \$1 per Imperial gallon.

Dressed Hogs—Rail lots on track here are quoted at \$5.75 for lights and \$6 for heavies.

Seeds—Local jobbing prices are: For alsike, \$4.25 to \$7.80; red clover, \$5.40 to \$7.75, and timothy, \$1.50 to \$2.75, the latter for flail thrashed, all per bushel.

Baled Hay—About enough hay is offering to supply the demand and quotations here are unchanged at \$9.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Is quoted unchanged here at \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, April 19.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring steady; No. 1 northern, \$1.10; winter, No. 2 red, New York State, \$1.06 asked. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 57c; No. 2 corn, 53c. Oats—Stronger; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Barley—Western, 51c to 62c. Rye—No.

the Yalu River, which has resulted favorably to the Russians, but a despatch received by the general staff tonight says that the situation is unchanged, and that all is quiet on the Yalu.

There is nothing confirmatory of the oft-repeated statement of the landing of Japanese troops in the vicinity of Port Arthur, although the general opinion in military circles there is that the latest bombardment was intended as a mask to cover the landing of a Japanese force.

It is said that the Japanese torpedo flotilla attack on Port Arthur April 13 was intended to cover a landing from nine transports at Shenang-tai-se, twenty miles south-west of Takushan, with a view of cutting off the retreat of the Port Arthur troops to Siu-Yen and Kaiping, destroying the railway and preventing troops stationed in Southern Liao-Tung effecting a junction with the main Russian forces concentrated at Liao-Yang and Mukden. The execution of this operation only failed owing to the fact that all places on the peninsula suitable for the landing of troops are protected by mines, are well fortified and strongly guarded.

790 RUSSIANS PERISHED.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that 40 officers and 750 men perished in the sinking of the Petropavlovsk.

It is stated that an American engineer arrived on Saturday and started for Port Arthur to direct the operations of three submarines which were forwarded in March on orders from Admiral Makaroff.

POBIEDA BADLY DAMAGED.

The New-Chwang correspondent of the London Daily Mail telegraphs that he interviewed an officer who was on a train that passed through Taihichiau, carrying men wounded on the Petropavlovsk to Harbin. He said that during the running action the battleship Pobieda was badly damaged by a torpedo. There was a large hole made in her bows at the waterline, and three of her compartments filled. The officer claimed that one Japanese torp-boat destroyer was sunk. Before the Petropavlovsk went down there were two distinct explosions, the first one being a mine and the second the battleship's magazines.

"THAT MAN ALEXIEFF."

On the eve of the disaster to the battleship Petropavlovsk it is stated that the Czar received a telegram from Admiral Makaroff, stating that he was about to fight a decisive engagement with the enemy.

A story is current among the Czar's entourage, that when his Majesty heard of the disaster he wept. Afterwards, speaking of Admiral Alexieff, he exclaimed: "That man brings us nothing but ill-luck." At the same time he declared his intention "to recall Admiral Alexieff, but was dissuaded, his counselors urging the bad impression such a step would make in the present circumstances.

FAIL TO BLOW UP BRIDGE.

Two Japanese officers, attired as Tibetan lamas, have been arrested for trying to blow up a railway bridge on the River Uonni, in Manchuria. The scene of their attempted exploit was Foulardi, north of Harbin.

THE JAPANESE EXPLOSIVE.

A despatch to the London Express from Tokio, says that the effectiveness of the Japanese mines was due to the explosive invented by Prof. Shimose, a Japanese. He claims that it is far more powerful than lyddite, melinite, or any other high explosive.

ILLNESS AMONG TROOPS.

According to the reports of spies, the Japanese troops in Corea have

been suffering from the first-class dysentery. Petropavlovsk was lost. Vice-Admiral Makaroff, commander of the naval forces in the Far East, and practically the entire crew going down with the vessel, says a St. Petersburg despatch. Of 650 officers and men on board, but 23 were rescued, all of them more or less severely wounded. Included in the latter is Grand Duke Cyril and the commander of the warship.

According to the official advices, the disaster was due to the warship accidentally striking a mine. Makaroff had gone out with the vessel to the rescue of a cruiser which had been cut off by the Japanese fleet, but finding himself outnumbered, returned to the roadstead, in entering which he struck the mine.

A torpedo boat flotilla, supported by five Japanese warships, engaged the Russian cruiser Bayan, making for Port Arthur from the direction of the Yalu. The Russian cruiser Askold and the Petropavlovsk issued from Port Arthur to assist the Bayan. At 6.15 o'clock the Russians made for the shelter of the forts, and the accident occurred. Whether or not a naval battle occurred is not officially stated. Subsequently the Japanese were reinforced by their full fleet, and Port Arthur was bombarded for two hours, but no damage was occasioned.

LAND BATTLE.

A despatch to the London Standard from St. Petersburg says it is rumored that Admiral Togo's fleet escorted a great number of transports to a point west of the Yalu River. The troops began to disembark without detecting a force of Russian troops, who were concealed on shore. When 12,000 had disembarked the Russians attacked them, and drove them back to their ships, inflicting heavy losses in men and guns.

ATTACK ON PORT.

The London Times prints a despatch dated "Off Port Arthur," and sent by wireless telegraph to Wei-Hai-Wei, which says that Japanese torpedo boats attacked Port Arthur early Wednesday morning. The bombardment began at 9.45 o'clock in the morning.

In another despatch the correspondent says—"At 4.30 this morning, in the dim light and amid rain squalls, I saw a squadron of warships in line ahead steering a course similar to our own. As the light increased it proved to be a Japanese squadron of six battleships followed by a first-class cruiser squadron. Six ships were in the line ahead, the third and fourth vessels being the Kasuga and Nisshin, which were making their first appearance in the fleet. The Mitska was leading. They were shaping their course for Port Arthur. Forty miles distant from the port the battleships drew out at full speed, and the Kasuga and Nisshin left the cruisers and joined the battleships, the other cruisers remaining behind. The interval between them was maintained by the destroyer division and a despatch boat. As we neared Port Arthur we found two first-class and four second-class cruisers already there. This squadron had covered the torpedo boat attack, which was made in the small hours of the morning.

The battleships now hoisted their fighting flags and steamed in formation, the Mikasa leading and the new ships bringing up the rear to within six miles of Port Arthur's frowning promontory.

"At 10.20 the shore batteries opened, but their fire was only desultery, and it seemed as though Admiral Togo was making a demonstration rather than a bombardment. Three times his fighting squadron circled around in front of the enemy's position, drawing a desultery fire, and at noon Admiral Togo withdrew his battleships to the south. It was inspiring to see how the powerful squadron of fighting machines man-

oeated the enemy's fleet, whose exact number is not known.

Altogether ten Russian vessels have been damaged or lost since the outbreak of the war.

The disaster of Wednesday ends the hope that the ill-fated Port Arthur squadron would be able to become an aggressive factor in the operations before it is reinforced by the arrival of the Baltic fleet. Until then the aim of the Russians will be to hold Port Arthur and conserve the remaining ships within the protection of its guns.

Practically the last hope of successes at sea died with Admiral Makaroff, and the Russian people now look to the army, in which they have implicit confidence, to retrieve on land the reverses and distress suffered on the water.

ACTIVE AT FUSAN.

The London Daily Telegraph prints a Seoul despatch stating that the Japanese are very active at Fusan and Masampo building strong fortifications to protect the railway terminus and harbor. The correspondent regards this action as being of important significance in view of the fact that Broughton, Strait, on which the ports are located, form the connecting link of communication between Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDED.

A telegram to St. Petersburg from Admiral Alexieff from Port Arthur to the Emperor says:—"From 9.15 o'clock on Friday morning to midday a Japanese fleet of fourteen vessels in two divisions bombarded the fortress and the town alternately from the Liao-Tishin promontory, firing 185 projectiles.

"The Russian squadron, including the battleship Pobieda, replied from the anchorage by a plunging fire. The batteries also participated.

"The losses on land were seven Chinese killed and five soldiers and three Chinese wounded.

"The Russian warships sustained no damage and there was no loss of life on them."

JAPANESE ARMY AT WIJU.

Advices from Seoul, Corea, state that the main force of the Japanese has arrived at Wiju. It is also stated that in the future Japanese troops will be landed at Chusan, near the mouth of the Yalu river. It is further reported that a Japanese transport has carried home seventy soldiers who were wounded in the fighting on the march to Wiju.

SMALLPOX AMONG TROOPS.

The North China Daily News says that smallpox has broken out among the Russian troops at Liao-Yang. There are a hundred cases daily.

"GOD'S WILL BE DONE."

A despatch to the London Daily News from St. Petersburg says that when the Czar learned of the loss of the Petropavlovsk he wept freely and said: "God's plans are inscrutable. His will be done." He immediately summoned his private chaplain and joined with him in prayers for the dead.

ALERT JAPANESE.

The European correspondents in Corea proceeded to Ping-Yang en route to the front on Thursday. The Japanese are still busy landing at Chinampo the implements necessary for their advance through a difficult country. They have also landed large quantities of materials for bridges with their usual despatch. They have run up a town of godowns, in which to store perishable goods.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given \$5,000,000 for a fund for the benefit of dependents of those, in the United States and Canada who lose their lives in the effort to save others, or for the heroes or heroines themselves if injured only.

DURHAM, April 19.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring steady; No. 1 northern, \$1.10; winter, No. 2 red, New York State, \$1.06 asked. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 57c; No. 2 corn, 53½c. Oats—Stronger; No. 2 white, 45½c; No. 2 mixed, 41½c. Barley—Western, 51c to 62c. Rye—No. 1 on track offered at 81c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, April 19.—Stocks were offered at 37½c car lots in store for No. 2, 36½c for No. 3 Montreal inspection, and 35½c for Peterboro No. 3.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$5; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to 21.50; mouilles, \$26 to \$28 per ton as to quality.

Rolled Oats—Dealers are asking \$2.25 to \$2.30 for bags and \$4.70 to \$4.90 in barrels on track. These figures are for 90-pound bags, some 80-pound bags being also on the market.

Hay—The market is steady. Beans—Choice primes \$1.45 per bushel, \$1.40 car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short pork, \$18 to \$19; light short cut, \$16 to \$17.50; American short cut, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$19.50; compound lard, 7½c to 8c; Canadian lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c according to quality; hams, 11c to 13c; bacon, 13½c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7 to \$7.25; country dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5 to \$5.50; eggs, new laid, 15c.

Butter—Winter creamery, 19c to 19½c; new made, 20c; full grass, fall makes, 18½c to 21½c according to quality; western dairy, 15c to 15½c; rolls, 15½c to 16c; creamery, 18c to 18½c.

Cheese—Ontario, 9½c to 10c; townships, 9½c to 10c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, April 19.—Business in cattle at the Western Market was active to-day, and values were steady to firm in all lines. Butchers' descriptions held firm at previous quotations, although the receipts were not light. Choice butchers' heifers, averaging about 1,600 lb., were particularly wanted, and brought in most instances as high prices as heavier cattle.

A brisk call for feeders and stockers was reported, and a limited number of short-keeps changed hands at pretty fair prices. Stock calves of 350 to 400 lbs. were sold in fairly large numbers.

Owing to the heavy deliveries of inferior calves the market was weak and only choice veal calves sold with freedom. Yearling lambs of good quality were in demand, and ewes and Spring lambs continued to meet with an active enquiry. Little change in the prices took place.

The deliveries of hogs were larger than for some time past. The market was reported unchanged and steady.

Exporters' cattle were sold at unchanged quotations. The range was \$4.35 to \$4.85 per cwt., with a sale at \$4.95.

Trade in butchers' cattle was good, and the prices kept steady. We quote as follows:—Picked lots, equal in quality to exporters', \$4.45 to \$4.60; good loads, \$4.20 to \$4.35; fair to good, \$3.80 to \$4.10; common to fair, \$3 to \$3.80; rough cows, \$2.50 to \$3.20 per cwt.

Butchers' and exporters' bulls were wanted at the following quotations:—\$3.40 to \$3.75 for export bulls, \$3 to \$3.40 for feeders, and \$3.50 up for lights.

A number of loads of feeders and stockers were sold at the prices given below. We quote:—Feeders, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.45; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lb., \$3.50 to \$3.75; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50.

75; stock calves, 400 to 600 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.65 per cwt.
The market for sheep and lambs was active on limited deliveries. Quotations follow:—Heavy ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.60; bucks, \$3.50 to \$3.75; grain-fed lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.10; barnyard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.; Spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.
Calves were sold at 3½ to 5½c per lb.

Milch cows were steady at \$30 to \$50 each.

No change took place in the prices of hogs. We quote:—Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., of prime bacon quality, off cars, Toronto, \$4.75; fats, \$4.50; sows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; stags, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

EXPLOSION KILLS 29 MEN.

Four Charges of Powder Ignited on American Battleship.

A despatch from Pensacola, Florida, says:—By the explosion of 2,000 pounds of powder in the after 12-inch turret in the handling room of the battleship Missouri, Capt. W. S. Cowles commanding, 29 men, five of them officers, were instantly killed and five injured, of whom two will die. The Missouri was on the target range with the Texas and Brooklyn at practice about noon on Wednesday, when a charge of powder in the 12-inch left-hand gun ignited from gases, exploded, and dropping below, ignited four charges of powder in the handling room, and all exploded. Not one man of the entire turret and handling crew survives. But for the prompt and efficient work of Capt. Cowles in flooding the handling room and magazine with water one of the magazines would have exploded and the ship would have been destroyed.

Lieut. Hammer, the ordnance officer, gave out a statement of the explosion and its probable cause. According to him, about noon, after the first pointer of the after 12-inch piece had fired his string and the second pointer had fired the third shot of his string, the charge ignited. The fourth shot was being loaded, and from all indications the first part of the charge had been rammed home, and the second section was being rammed home, when gases from the shot previously fired, or portions of the cloth cover, ignited the powder. The breach was open, and a dull thud gave notice of something unusual. No loud report was made, but flames were seen to leap from every portion of the turret. A few seconds later another explosion, somewhat stronger, occurred. This was in the handling room below, where 1,600 pounds of powder, or four charges, ready to be hoisted above, had ignited.

The 25 men of the turret were found lying in a heap. They had started for the exit when the first explosion occurred, and had just reached there when the more terrible explosion in the handling room took place, which burned and strangled them to death. The bodies were hardly recognizable. Only one man was breathing when the turret crew was rescued, and he died a moment after he reached the deck. Coxwain Franks, one of the killed, resided in Buffalo. His father lives in Listowel, Ontario.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Body of a Stowaway Found in Liner at St. John's.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says: The Allan steamer Austrian, Capt. A. G. Peters, which arrived on Thursday, was 28 days from Glasgow and Liverpool, via St. John's. She took the northern route after leaving Liverpool, and for twelve days ran against strong head winds. On the 31st, when 180 miles from St. John's, in lat. 49° n., and long. 49° w., she struck the field ice, and for six days was forced to run south.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Quebec farmers deplore the poor sugar season.

The Ottawa & New York Railway shops will be moved from Santa Clara, N. Y., to Ottawa shortly.

The Keewatin Flour Mills Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,000,000.

Thirty thousand dollars will be appropriated to improve the Grand Trunk station at Brantford.

Thomas W. Fisher of the Dominion lands office, Winnipeg, was found dead in his room from asphyxiation on Sunday. He had relatives in Toronto.

The commission sent to Europe to investigate the electric smelting of iron and steel have returned to Ottawa. It is understood their report will be favorable.

The expenditure of Prince Edward Island last year was \$328,000, and receipts \$319,000. The revenue included the Dominion subsidy of \$212,000.

The Minister of the Interior has promised a grant of \$5,000 a year for two years to the Western Canada Immigration Society, which is actively engaged in bringing settlers from the western States into Canada.

FOREIGN.

Three male nurses of the Manhattan State Hospital, New York, are charged with inflicting fatal injuries upon a patient.

Salvatore Frinchesi was sentenced in Butte, Montana, to ninety-nine years' imprisonment for the murder of a deputy sheriff.

The war tariff seriously interferes with French and British textile importations into Japan, and representatives for relief are being made.

It is reported that a recent decision of Emperor William, who was selected as arbiter, averted war between Austria and Italy.

A new ice-crushing car ferry, to ply between Detroit and Windsor, is being built at a cost of \$300,000.

Three Italians were arrested at Marseilles in connection with a plot to kill President Loubet of France on Saturday.

The Washington Government has commenced an investigation into the charge that a beef trust exists among western packers.

Frank Shear and Frank Graham, West Shore Railway brakemen, were burned to death in the wreckage of a rear end collision between freight trains of the West Shore and Delaware & Hudson roads near Albany, N. Y., on Saturday.

Lutheran congregations in Canada and the United States have asked King Edward and King Christian to plead with the Czar to treat Finland graciously.

Signor Marconi says the wireless telegraphy service between Canada and England will start as soon as a pending agreement with the British postoffice is completed.

PARDON AFTER 26 YEARS.

Fratricide to be Released From Penitentiary.

A Kingston despatch says:—John Esterbee, who has served twenty-six years in Kingston Penitentiary for the murder of his brother, is to be pardoned. Esterbee was convicted in 1878 upon circumstantial evidence. He was a young man then, probably twenty years of age. Since then he has lived his life in the penitentiary here and has probably passed out of the memory of nearly all who once were familiar with him. Last autumn while working in the laundry of the prison he was struck in the face by a piece of machinery and his jaw was broken.

CARE OF THE WORK HORSE

AN ENGLISH EXPERT GIVES SOME GOOD HINTS.

It is Most Important That Horses be Groomed Regularly and Thoroughly.

Some good advice on the management of working horses is given by Mr. W. S. Spark, the English expert who has for some months been acting as lecturer on horse-breeding and judge of horses for the Live Stock Division, Ottawa.

Mr. Spark points out that muscles, tendons, ligaments and the respiratory organs may by patient, constant and increasing use be gradually brought to perform safely an amount of work and to support a strain which, without such progressive training, they would be wholly unable to stand. The power of doing work and of sustaining fatigue is, if we may use the expression, cumulative. Provided that the horse be kept in good condition, it increases from day to day and from year to year, until from age the animal powers begin to fail. Regularity of exercise is also an important element in the development of the highest powers of the horse. The horse in regular work will suffer less than another, for he becomes gradually and thoroughly accustomed to what is required of him. The whole living machine accommodates itself to the regular demands upon it, the body becomes active and well-conditioned, WITHOUT SUPERFLUOUS FAT, and the muscles and tendons gradually develop. Horses in regular work are also nearly exempt from the many accidents which arise from over-freshness.

The question is often asked, "Why does the stabled horse require constant grooming, whilst the same horse turned out in a field does very well without it?" It is not the fact of living under cover but the active work and the high feeding of the stabled horse which necessitates grooming. It is the work and the food, not the shelter which constitutes the difference between the domesticated animal and the horse in the state of nature. By work, and especially by fast work, the secretions of the glands of the skin are largely increased. Nature must be assisted by artificial means to remove these increased secretions, or the pores of the skin will become clogged and the health will be deteriorated greatly. The greater the action of the skin, the greater must be the attention paid to it. As long as the horse remains in a state of nature, taking only the exercise required for gathering his food, and feeding only on laxative diet, grooming is not needed, because the debris of the food and the excretions of the system are carried off mainly by the action of the bowels and kidneys.

Often men who have been driving or working horses, make a practice, if they get a chance, when bringing their horses home in a heated and fatigued state, to ride them through a pond or ford until the water reaches the bellies of the animals. They are then brought into the stables, and a feed thrown in front of them, and the horses are often

LEFT IN THAT STATE without anything more being done. Instead of that treatment the horses should not be allowed to wet their legs above the knees; and after the harness has been taken off, they should be carefully rubbed down and dried from the ears to the fetlocks, after which they may be fed. It frequently happens that farm horses are kept too long at work without being fed, and after a fast of this kind they are gorged. Hearty feeding after a fast of this kind is very apt to bring on indigestion, colic, or inflammation of the bowels. Many people appear to imagine that it is unnecessary to groom farm horses regularly and thoroughly. This is a very great mistake.

ON THE FARM.

"DONT'S."

Don't leave broken implements to repair when you are ready to use them. You will be busy then and time will mean money. Do it now. Look over all the tools at odd spells and rainy days, tighten burrs, see that springs are strong, and the implements in good working order and if necessary give them a coat of paint.

Don't leave your tools unsheltered this season. Put them in as soon as you have used them. It will save enough to pay the hired man during the busy season. We are using a binder which has done service sixteen years and save for some worn places seems nearly as good as new and does the best of work. Why? Simply because it has never stood out a night or in a shower without a canvas covering and was always returned to the shed the very day the last field was cut. Others have worn, or rather rusted, out three binders in the same time and done no more work. Why? Carelessness, neglect! Three hundred dollars saved on binders alone! Does it pay?

Don't think the labor expended in beautifying the home grounds is lost. It will add double its cost to the money value of the place and you will take pride in its improved appearance. Pack up the rubbish and burn or put it out of sight, rake the yard as soon as the weather permits and plant some trees, bushes and vines. Keep the grass down by mowing or pasturing and you will soon hear passersby remark, "Jones has taken a brace."

Don't forget to clean out the cellar this spring. It may save doctor's bills. Carry out the rotted apples, sprout the potatoes and feed the small ones to the pigs or cook them for the hens; carry out dirty and musty boards to the rain and sunlight and give the walls and floor sweeping and in some cases a coat of whitewash.

Don't go to the barn or to the neighbors and spend your time when housecleaning is on. Make yourself useful at such times. You can learn to be handy at this work and can at least do the heavy work such as taking up, beating and putting down carpets, moving furniture and carrying water.

Don't begin with the warm weather to spend all your evenings away from home. Your family desire your company, and you can better spend them at home reading good magazines and farm books and papers. Make the home attractive and use it as a home, not a hotel, if you would keep the boys on the farm.

Don't leave the manure in the yard too long. Haul it before the plowing season is on, as fast as it thaws out, and thus save the juices. While engaged, don't forget the sheep shed—sheep manure will burn if left till fall—include the pig pen; the summer atmosphere will be the purer for it, and remember the hen house and the ash dump—these latter furnish the most valuable of fertilizers.

Don't forget to cover the asparagus and rhubarb beds with a good dressing of fine, rich manure, if it wasn't done last fall.

Don't neglect to trim the grape vines and fruit trees, especially the young ones. They, as well as your boys, need to be trained up in the way they should go.

Don't put off getting your garden seeds and fruit trees until it is too late. Look over the seeds, trees and small fruit bushes and vines and determine what is really needed, then send to some reliable seedsman or nurseryman for them. Don't re-

Capt. A. G. Peters, which arrived on Thursday, was 28 days from Glasgow and Liverpool, via St. John's. She took the northern route after leaving Liverpool, and for twelve days ran against strong head winds. On the 31st, when 180 miles from St. John's, in lat. 49 n., and long. 49 w., she struck the field ice, and for six days was forced to run south, having to go a distance of 800 miles to make the 180. On the 7th, when at St. John's, discharging the cargo, the corpse of a man was discovered, lying on top of the cargo, on the port side, and close to the hatch, evidently that of a stowaway, who had starved to death. From papers found on his body his name was ascertained to be Robert Lee, and that he belonged to Liverpool. The Sons of England Society, of St. John's, buried him last Sunday.

A PASTOR'S SUICIDE.

The Rev. Colin Duguid Shoots Himself Dead.

A despatch from Montreal says:—While the congregation at Maisonneuve Presbyterian Church waited reverently in their pews at 7 o'clock on Sunday night, the hour to begin the evening service, a tragic scene was being enacted in the pastor's bedroom in the house where he boarded nearby. A pistol report was heard, and when one of the household rushed to the room he found the minister, Rev. Colin Duguid, a young Scotchman, wounded by a bullet in the head. The minister was not quite dead, but he expired in a few minutes without making a statement. It was clear that he dies of a shot from his own hand, and as he apparently left no reason his friends declare they have no knowledge of anything that could have induced him to end his life. Mr. Duguid was not prominent in Church work here, the congregation at Maisonneuve not being large.

ATTACK BY TIBETANS.

200 of the Enemy Killed—British Had 10 Wounded.

A despatch to the London Times from Gyantse, Tibet, dated April 11, reports that further fighting in the course of the march of the Younghusband expedition occurred on April 8 at the Red Idol gorge, where precipitous mountains hem the winding river. The Tibetan guns on the crests were silenced by the British and the 32nd Pioneers forced the passage. The Tibetans lost 200 killed. The British had ten wounded and none killed.

Col. Younghusband has arrived at Gyantse, which is between forty and fifty miles from Lhasa, without losing a single man.

MAD MULLAH ESCAPES.

Now in Italian Territory Beyond Reach of British.

A despatch from Aden says: Hadji Mohammed Ali Abdullah, the Mad Mullah, against whom the British have been conducting a campaign in Somaliland, has escaped into Italian territory. The British on Jan. 11 inflicted a severe defeat on the Mullah, in which he lost 1,000 men killed; and on Feb. 26 surprised a force of his adherents in Somaliland, slaying 150 of them and capturing 3,000 camels.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Inflammatory Placards Posted in Southern Russia.

A despatch from Vienna says:—Placards signed "Central Committee Ukraine Revolutionary Party," have been posted up throughout Southern Russia. They call upon the people not to regard the Japanese or Chinese as enemies, but to regard as such the Czar and the Czar's Government, which it is hoped will be brought to destruction by the war.

evidence. He was a young man then, probably twenty years of age. Since then he has lived his life in the penitentiary here and has probably passed out of the memory of nearly all who once were familiar with him. Last autumn while working in the laundry of the prison he was struck in the face by a piece of machinery and his jaw was broken. The injury has disfigured him. Esterbee has not been entirely forgotten, however. Some of his friends in western Ontario have several times petitioned the Minister of Justice at Ottawa for his release and the petitions have been favorably received and promises made that the prisoner would some day be released. It seems that Esterbee was given to understand that his pardon would come a year ago at the completion of a quarter of a century's imprisonment. It failed to materialize, however, and in the meantime he sustained his injury. Another promise has come to Esterbee that he will be freed this spring, and he is eagerly awaiting the day when he shall pass through the prison gates.

FELL FIFTY FEET TO DEATH

Young Man Lost His Balance While Cleaning Windows.

A Toronto despatch says:—Charles Troughton, an Englishman, who has been employed as a porter by the Rice Lewis Company, was almost instantly killed on Monday morning by falling from a fourth-storey window to the pavement on Victoria Street, a distance of about fifty feet. He was cleaning windows at the time, and had tied a rope around his body, but neglected to fasten it to the window sill. In leaning out he missed his footing and fell, rebounding from a telephone wire in his fall. He was almost immediately removed to the Emergency Hospital, where it was found that his right arm and leg were broken. He died half an hour after the accident.

MAD MULLAH NOW HARMLESS.

Britain Will Discontinue All Military Operations.

A despatch from London says:—The British operations against the Mad Mullah of Somaliland ended with the Mullah's escape into Italian territory recently.

In the House of Commons on Monday afternoon War Secretary Arnold Forster said the Mullah had sustained very severe losses in men and animals, and that his forces were routed and driven out of the protectorate. The Mullah is now practically without any following, and therefore it had been decided to discontinue military operations.

STEAMER LINE TO MEXICO.

Government Making Good Progress With It.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Dominion Government is making some progress with the establishment of a line of steamers between Canada and Mexico, Canada giving a bonus of \$50,000, and Mexico will give the same amount. The line of steamships will likely run on the Pacific, Vancouver being the Canadian terminus.

THE LOST BATTLESHIP.

The Petropavlovsk, twice previously reported damaged in Japanese attacks on Port Arthur, was a first-class battleship of 10,960 tons displacement, and 14,213 indicated horse-power. She was 367½ feet long, had 69 feet beam, and her armoured belt was of about 16 inches of steel, with 10 inches of steel armor on her turrets. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch, twelve 8-inch, 24 smaller guns and six torpedo tubes. Her complement when fully manned was 700 men. She was built in 1898.

horses are kept too long at work without being fed, and after a fast of this kind they are gorged. Hearty feeding after a fast of this kind is very apt to bring on indigestion, colic, or inflammation of the bowels. Many people appear to imagine that it is unnecessary to groom farm horses regularly and thoroughly. This is a very great mistake. Grooming is conducive to the health of the horse as well as to its outward appearance. Attention to this will tend to prevent many diseases, such as cold, bronchitis and affections of the lungs, to which horses are very liable when they have been left standing undried after coming in heated and wet with perspiration or rain, or both at the same time.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Larger Amount of Wheat Must be Imported This Year.

A London despatch says: Broomhall's Corn Trade Year Book, just published, estimates that as a consequence of the unfavorable Summer of 1903 only 3,500,000 quarters of English wheat will reach the mills, making it necessary to import 27,000,000 quarters of foreign and colonial wheat. Ten years ago England took 70 per cent. of her grain from the United States. In 1903 she got about 40 per cent., Argentina and Russia taking her place. Canada sent 3,292,000 quarters, India 2,459,000, and Australia 86,000.

With the eight years ending in 1903 the imports of wheat and flour from countries within the Empire varied between seven per cent. and 24 per cent. of the total import. Broomhall says this illustrates the danger of a preferential tariff.

Britain's imports from all countries in 1903 were 26,960,000 quarters. The corn tax reduced the British export trade in milled flour in 1901 to 467,000 sacks, and the registration tax reduced it in 1903 to 259,000 sacks.

SEOUL PALACE BURNED.

Corean Emperor and Suite Made Their Escape.

A London despatch says: A cable received here says that the Imperial Palace at Seoul, Corea, was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Only the ruins of the palace remain. The Emperor and his suite succeeded in escaping to a nearby refuge.

The Japanese Legation has received the following account of the fire:—

"The fire broke out at 10 o'clock on the evening of April 14. With the exception of the Kiuseiken Building, which is in the European style, all the other palace buildings were consumed. The Emperor took refuge in the library of the Kiuseiken Building. It is believed that the fire originated in the heating apparatus of the Kauvei Palace, which was undergoing repair.

The Japanese soldiers took a most prominent part in guarding the person of the Emperor, as well as in extinguishing the fire, and this produced an excellent feeling among the court circles. Our troops also did their best to guard the foreign legations, and the foreign representatives afterwards expressed to us their sincere thanks."

Other reports say that all the archives, treasures and jewels were destroyed.

For the first time in four centuries the voices of women singers were heard in the Vatican on Sunday.

At St. Petersburg an anarchist was blown to pieces by the premature explosion of one of his own infernal machines.

Two German officers and seven troopers were killed and fourteen men wounded in a battle with the Hereros in south-west Africa.

young ones. They, as well as the boys, need to be trained up in the way they should go.

Don't put off getting your garden seeds and fruit trees until it is too late. Look over the seeds, trees and small fruit bushes and vines and determine what is really needed, then send to some reliable seedsman or nurseryman for them. Don't rely on your congressman, the stores or the stranger, who represents a nursery. The government may slight you this year, the groceryman may be "out" or have inferior seed, and the agent may not be reliable.

Don't leave a pile of green wood to split next summer when it is warm and the wood is dry and tough. Split it now when the weather is cool, the operation easier and time worth less, and pile it in the shed or in neat piles outside.

Don't forget the ninety-nine little odd jobs you can do with a few tools. If you have a little ability in that direction you can save many carpenter bills; if not, you can at least hang the door that is off its hinges, putty in the broken glass, repair the back steps, fix the fences and put the gates in good working order. "A stitch in time saves nine."

STRAWBERRY BED

The strawberry needs no cultivation the spring that it fruits. The all important thing is to keep it clear of weeds. If the weeds are very thick a light scraping with a hoe will be necessary. If there are not too many pull them out by hand. A field or bed if much given to weeds will, even after being scraped out, need more or less hand weeding.

If too thick they should be thinned to stand not less than 6 inches apart. A garden trowel can be used to thin a small bed. Where it has to be done on a large scale a hoe will have to be called in. And the man who has to do much of it will repent of not having avoided it all by not keeping the runners chopped last summer.

Wood ashes and stable manure make a perfect fertilizer for strawberries. No kind of fertilizer should be sown on plants when wet with rain, frost or dew, or after growth starts. If it has been neglected sow around and between plants. Some kind of mulch should be applied to keep the berries clean. When it is to be had, pine straw is an ideal mulch. If pine straw is not, to be had any other kind of grass or straw can be used.

THE SCOURGE OF CANCER.

Most Prevalent Malady in the United States.

A New York despatch says:—Leading surgeons and physicians of New York on Tuesday confirmed the statement made by Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo, in Berlin on Monday night, that cancer is the most prevalent disease in the United States, and that the State of New York is well within the "cancer belt." They declared that the dreadful malady is rapidly increasing all over the civilized world and that they are still utterly in the dark as to its cause or its cure. In the last 24 years, as shown by statistics, it has doubled in prevalence in the United States and is to-day claiming more victims than consumption. The surgeon's knife is the only remedy accepted by the most skillful members of the profession, and that treatment must be applied very early to insure against return of the disease in a more serious form. Several prominent surgeons said that the disease was a much more serious question than the average person realized, and made doubly so because of the fact that it may attack any person without warning, and, once developed, physicians are powerless to cope with it understandingly.

Ayer's

If your blood is thin and impure, you are miserable all the time. It is pure, rich blood that invigorates, strengthens, refreshes. You certainly know

Sarsaparilla

the medicine that brings good health to the home, the only medicine tested and tried for 60 years. A doctor's medicine.

"I owe my life, without doubt, to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world for nervousness. My cure is permanent, and I cannot thank you enough."

MRS. DELIA MOWELL, Newark, N. J.
\$1.00 a bottle. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.
All druggists.

Poor Health

Laxative doses of Ayer's Pills each night greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

30 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

14

JOHN ALLEN.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

14f

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

SINCE Sir Hibbert Tupper's Yukon torpedo exploded so disastrously on board his own ship, the Tory leaders have not ventured to bring a single specific charge of corruption or person-

gress! Mr. Cowan made a point the other night by showing that the Americans did not cease bonusing railways until their population had reached 40,000,000, that is, until railways built wholly by private enterprise had a reasonable prospect of earning dividends, of yielding some return to the investor. Here in Canada, with scarcely 6,000,000, we are still obliged to assist lines running through new regions. The present Government, however, believes in owning the section of the Grand Trunk Pacific which it is going to build, instead of turning it over as a free gift to the Company as was done with the Government sections of the Canadian Pacific; and in taking power to regulate rates from end to end.

The reader will have seen the announcement, made in the Ontario Legislature, that the Canadian Northern is about to build a line from Toronto to Sudbury and give running rights over it to the Canadian Pacific from Sudbury to Port Arthur. This looks like a step towards the absorption of the Canadian Northern by the Canadian Pacific; at any rate it confirms the suspicion that the two companies are "getting to bed together" in framing rates for the East and West. It is obvious that a competing line cannot be built too soon.

That the Grand Trunk Pacific will benefit the West by affording honest competition to the ranchmen and wheat-grower will be admitted by every rational person, unless, like Mr. Osler, he has his own reasons for disliking competition up there. That it will benefit Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces by giving lower rates on the west-bound manufactures to the West, as well as by opening vast areas within their confines that, without the road, must remain what they are now, a wilderness of no economic value, is equally clear. And that these great services to Canada will be performed at comparatively little cost to the Canadian people must be obvious to any one who reads the Grand Trunk Pacific agreements with an open mind instead of with a set determination to condemn.

American railways carry American factory goods to the Canadian Northwest at lower rates than the Canadian Pacific charges for carrying Canadian goods. Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and other manufacturing centres are, of course, nearer Manitoba than Montreal and Toronto, Hamilton or Peterboro; and rates thence to Winnipeg or British Columbia are naturally less. Over and above this advantage of geographical situation in favor of the Americans, however, the rates they get from their lines are distinctly lower per mile of haul, owing in part no doubt to the competition that exists there, as well as to the fact that, with their large local freight, American roads can carry through freight for less than the Canadian Pacific, which has to traverse a desert between Sudbury and Rat Portage. Mr. Borden would remedy the situation by imposing a higher tariff on American goods, which, if it benefited the Canadian manufacturer, could hardly fail to increase the load already borne by the Canadian settler. Liberals, on the other hand, believe that by establishing competition with the Canadian Pacific through the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific—the former now controls the only all-rail line to the West—rates from East to West can be reduced to the advantage of settler and manufacturer alike. Which is the more statesmanlike solution?

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Oil of Caraway -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Waterproof Flavor

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Pitcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Pitcher

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

that their cheese should be held in the curing room until it is in such a condition as will give satisfaction to the British consumer.

Cool curing of cheese. The difference in the quality of cheese held in the Government cool curing rooms was very noticeable, not only in quality but in general appearance. This improvement is due to cool curing and "waxing" the cheese which also has the advantage of preventing a considerable percentage of shrinkage. During the season of 1902 when "waxed" cheese first appeared on the British market, some of the Grocers Associations objected, and even went so far as to demand an allowance in weights, but it was soon proved that there was less shrinkage, which, added to the improved quality and appearance of the cheese, quickly created a brisk demand for cheese coming from the Government curing stations, at an advance in price compared to cheese coming from the ordinary factories.

Boxing cheese. The percentage of broken boxes was not so high during 1903, although it still runs very high ranging from 6 to 25 per cent. The falling off in breakage is due to:—(1) Damp season, makes boxes less brittle. (2) More care on the part of the shipping companies in loading, stowing and discharging cargoes, this work being closely watched by the inspectors of your department.

(3) The use of boxes of better quality. The latter point was very noticeable in cheese coming from the Government curing stations, the boxes

cheap lines of July, August, October or November makes would be debarred from quoting them by cable or other wise as "Septembers."

Are You Haunted Day and Night?—Mind and body racked and tortured by evil forebodings, gloomy and dull, robbed of that "Divine restorer," sleep, appetite gone, nerves shattered, generally debilitated? This is none to dark a picture for great South American Nerve to obliterate and set up in its stead the glowing tints of the sun of perfect health.—108

Sure.

House Owner (to insurance inspector)—But, my dear man, why do you put the cook down as an explosive of the premises? Inspector—Ain't she liable to go off at any minute?

Ancient Tools.

The ancient Egyptians had tools for stone working equal to anything in use to-day. They used both solid and tubular drills and straight and circular saws. The drills were set with jewels, probably corundum, and even the tools had such cutting edges. So remarkable was the quality of the tubular drills, it is said, and the skill of the workmen, that the cutting marks in the hard granite gave no indication of the wear of the tool, while a cut of a tenth part of an inch was made in the hardest rock at each revolution and a hole through both the hardest and softest material was bored perfectly smooth and uniform throughout. Of the material and method of making the tools nothing

SINCE Sir Hibbert Tupper's Yukon torpedo exploded so disastrously on board his own ship, the Tory leaders have not ventured to bring a single specific charge of corruption or personal wrong-doing of any kind against the present Ministers. And yet, although they still delight to speak of their party as a "party of gentlemen"—upon this head see Sir Mackenzie Bowell's utterances on the "nest of traitors"—they talk vaguely in private against the honor of Ministers and hint that if they saw fit they could unfold a shocking tale. It is not easy to deal with opponents of this moral calibre. About all one can do is to paraphrase the sporting maxim and say, put up your accusations or shut up.

THE Opposition case against the Grand Trunk Pacific rests largely on their theory that the back country of Ontario and Quebec, which the road will open up, is an irreclaimable desert and that the centre of New Brunswick which the line will traverse on the way from Quebec to Moncton, is no better. The Bible tells us that of those sent to spy out the Promised Land, came back and reported it to be a country "that eateth up the inhabitants thereof." That is about the attitude of the Tory leaders in the present case, with this difference, however, that they condemn the land without having seen it, on the principle apparently that it is their duty to speak evil of an enterprise fathered by the Liberal party whether they know anything about it or not.

THE Grand Trunk Pacific will be the second Canadian transcontinental line. The second American transcontinental line was the Northern Pacific. That road received from Congress a land subsidy exceeding 50,000,000 acres, an area considerably greater than that of the six New England States, and about twice as great as the present settled portion of the Province of Ontario. What a storm our Tory brethren would have raised had they been amongst the "outs" in Con-

now controls the only all-rail line to the West—rates from East to West can be reduced to the advantage of settler and manufacturer alike. Which is the more statesmanlike solution?

RECENT bye-elections in England, fought on the Chamberlain issue, have resulted so disastrously for the Balfour Cabinet that the report that the Tories intend to abandon that issue, or at any rate postpone it to a more convenient season, is not improbable. A few months ago every Tory paper in Canada was abusing Sir Wilfrid Laurier for "refusing to lend a hand to Chamberlain." Were a British Ministry or a British public man with free-trade convictions to interfere in a campaign in this country on behalf of tariff reduction, our Conservative friends would promptly tell him to mind his own business. Sir Wilfrid took a wise course in refusing to mingle, directly or indirectly, in the fray. Had he sided with Mr. Chamberlain, the British democracy would have resented it, just as they resented the appearance on English platforms of certain Canadian orators who were trying to induce them to tax themselves for our benefit, we who, man for man, are so much better off than they. And in all likelihood he would have been warned by Canadian Tories like Mr. Kendry, M.P., that he was going out of his way to encourage an English movement that was aiming at a greatly increased preference in our market for British Goods, to the loss and injury of the Canadian manufacturer. As it is, Sir Wilfrid's neutrality has not prejudiced Canada in the eyes of either party in Britain. Whichever side ultimately wins, he can treat with it on perfectly friendly terms. What is almost equally important, neither camp in England has been furnished with an excuse for meddling in the tariff controversies of Canada.

Dropsy and Heart Disease.—"For ten years I suffered greatly from Heart Disease. Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells made my life a torment. Dropsy set in. My physician told me to prepare for the worst. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose gave great relief, one bottle cured me completely." Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse, N.Y. —107

THE CHEESE TRADE 1903.

In his report regarding the cheese trade of 1903, Mr. A. W. Grindley, Agent of the department of Agriculture in Great Britain, makes some suggestions that merit the attention of makers and exporters. He says:—"The cheese season of 1902 was a most successful one; there was a large increase in the quantity and the steady improvement in the quality was so great, that in spite of very heavy supplies the prices realised on the whole were satisfactory. The mild sweet palatable flavor, as distinguished from the heated and biting character so noticeable in former years, has created a large consumptive demand, which will have a tendency to do away with the disproportion in value between Canadian and English Cheddar."

The practice of shipping too new or "green" cannot be too emphatically condemned as it not only spoils the sale, but hurts the reputation of Canadian cheese. The salesman as well as the exporter are to blame for sending these immature cheese, and the patrons of factories should insist

For Paints, Oils, Brushes, Paper Hangers Tools full stock at BOYLE & SON.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

closely watched by the inspectors of your department.

(3) The use of boxes of better quality. The latter point was very noticeable in cheese coming from the Government curing stations, the boxes being made of heavier material; the percentage of broken boxes did not run above two per cent. which proves that it is false economy to buy cheap boxes.

Care should be taken not to use green, unseasoned boxes as the cheese particularly the top and bottom, may be damaged in quality from this cause alone.

Skin brand on cheese. Leading British importers of Canadian cheese are in favor of branding cheese indelibly with the month in which they are made. Some years ago "September" cheese became the favorite, but owing to the improvement in the quality of cheese made during July and August, brought about by the system of "cool curing" introduced by the department of Agriculture, the makes of other months have proved to be nearly as good in quality as Septembers.

It is claimed that unscrupulous dealers in Canada as well as in Great Britain quote "Septembers" at such low prices that the supposition is that they are the make of other months and any inferiority in quality is not discovered until after delivery is taken. If the month of make was branded on the cheese they would be sold on their merits, and speculators who bought

a tenth part of an inch was made in the hardest rock at each revolution, and a hole through both the hardest and softest material was bored perfectly smooth and uniform throughout. Of the material and method of making the tools nothing is known.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Gives Instant Relief in all Cases of Lame Back or LUMBAGO.

David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago; it ACTS LIKE MAGIC. I know of dozens of other people who have used it with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each Bottle contains a ten day treatment. Price 50c. at all druggists.

O. R. LIVER PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION, STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWEL TROUBLE. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

25c. per box. Free samples on application.

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited, 2 Queen St. East., TORONTO, Ont.

Men of Oak

Timbers of oak keep the old homestead standing through the years. It pays to use the right stuff.

"Men of oak" are men in rugged health, men whose bodies are made of the soundest materials.

Childhood is the time to lay the foundation for a sturdy constitution that will last for years.

Scott's Emulsion is the right stuff.

Scott's Emulsion stimulates the growing powers of children, helps them build a firm foundation for a sturdy constitution.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.



A Happy, Hearty Old Age

—is possible only when digestion is perfect, the bowels regular and the system pure.

A healthy stomach, active liver and kidneys, mean pure blood—the most important factor in keeping well.

The best of all tonics for aged persons is

IRON-OX

Tiny Tonic Tablets

—best because the little tablets are gentle yet certain. Not a violent purge but sufficiently laxative to ensure purity. They strengthen the stomach, stimulate the gastric juices, regulate the liver and kidneys.

Iron-Ox Tiny Tonic Tablets positively do cure Indigestion and Constipation. A splendid Spring Tonic.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

THE TWO SCHEMES.

When the opposition has said all they can say, the fact remains that the Government's agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific is out of sight more favorable for the country than that made by the Tories with the Canadian Pacific. Their reply to this is that the Canadian Pacific was a pioneer line. They forget that, before they transferred it to the present company, the project had been in the hands of the Government for ten years, that the Government had built most of the really difficult portions, and that men like Sir Sanford Fleming were sure it was destined to be a great enterprise. The Grand Trunk is a pioneer line too in the sense that it will pass wholly through virgin territory. Here in condensed form, is a comparison of the salient features of the two agreements:

C. P. R.

and Subsidy—25,00,000 acres.

Cash Subsidy—25,000,000; also 37,700,000 in the form of sections built by Government. The whole line handed over as gift to the company.

Monopoly—For 29 years no competing road south of main line to be built; this to prevent competition by American roads.

Customs Exemption—Company allowed free importation of all material used in construction, if, however, bridge and other material were bought in Canada, then company to receive from public treasury a drawback or bounty equivalent to amount of our duty.

Tax Exemption—All sites and grounds together with capital stock of company to be exempt from taxes for 20 years; and grant in territories exempt for same period.

Control of Rates—Company exempt from Government control till earnings yield 19 per cent of cost of construction.

Country Opened up—From North Bay along Lake Superior, through Manitoba and British Columbia to Pacific, 2,500 miles.

Stock Foods.

Herbageum and International stock food feeds for 1 cent. Also International Heave remedy guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Test it and become convinced.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Cinnamon Coated Pills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a cinnamon drop very small and delightful to take. One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for 10 cents. Their popularity is a whirlwind, sweeping competitors before it like chaff. No pain, no griping, no inconvenience.—109.

G. T. R.

Not an acre. Nil. Government construction of section, Moncton to Winnipeg. To be leased to company at 3 per cent. At end of 50 years line reverts to Government. Government guarantee on remainder of road. Running rights to all other companies on terms to be fixed by Government.

No monopoly of any sort.

Company to pay duty on all imported material.

No exemptions.

Government to control rates from end to end.

From New Brunswick to Pacific, 3,300 miles. Vast back country of Quebec and Ontario as well as new region in Manitoba, Territories and British Columbia.

FAT CATTLE

are not the biggest eaters—but they get the most good out of what they eat. Too much food often does as much harm as too little. The farmer who keeps his cattle in prime condition all winter—who fattens them quickly—and who spends the minimum for feed—uses **Myers' Royal Cattle Spice**. It keeps the digestive organs in sound, healthy condition—makes cattle enjoy what they eat—helps them to get all the nourishment out of hay and grain—prevents stomach and bowel trouble—and sends them to market so plump and sound that they net a handsome profit.

Let us send our Illustrated Booklet on Horses and Cattle. Helpful and instructive. It's Free.



Myers' Royal Spice Co.,

Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected April 28th)

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 18 to 22c. a pound.
Eggs, 12c. to 13c. a dozen.
Chickens, 80c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, 65c. to 75c. a bag.
Turnips, 40c. a bag.

FRUIT.

Apples, 10 to 25c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 12c. a pound, \$6.00 to \$6.25 per cwt.
Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 7c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Sirloin, 12½c. a pound.
Roast beef, 7 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 12½c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

Eczema Relieved in a day.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure this disgusting skin disease, without fail. It will also cure Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. In from three to six nights it will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. One application brings comfort to the most irritating cases.—35 cents.—111

Italy's Clever Queen.

Queen Helena of Italy is quite an expert with rod and gun, and is also a clever artist. It is said that to the merit of her drawings she owes her election as a member of the Accademia di San Luca. Unlike Queen Margherita, her daughter-in-law is not very musical, although she may be regarded as an accomplished musician when compared with her husband, who resembles his grandfather in lack of appreciation of any but the simplest of strains. In Italy the King and Queen al-

Convinced by Printed Testimony of hundreds of the cured, Mrs. Benz, of 418 E 8th street, New York, who was for years a great sufferer from Catarrh procured two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and it effected an absolute cure in a very short while. One puff through the blower will clear the head and stop headache. 50 cents.—113

SERVANTS IN CHINA.

The Way They Show Their Contempt For Foreigners.

The native servants employed by white foreigners in China rarely learn to call their employers by their proper names when among themselves. If the white man understands Chinese they are, of course, careful to refer to him by such deeply respectful names as "Heaven Born" or "Prince of Flowers," but if he only understands English the case is different.

There was once a British warship on the China station which had native servants in the wardroom mess. None of the officers spoke Chinese. One day they invited an American to dine with them. The head butler tried the stranger in Chinese, but he looked blank, although he really knew Chinese thoroughly.

Several times during the meal he laughed, but it was not until it was over that he explained the cause of his mirth.

"You should hear the beautiful names these waiters call us," he said. "The butler has been referring to me all evening as 'He of the Dragon Face.' When you [speaking to the president of the mess] asked for the soda he called out, 'Give the poison water to old Duck Face.' 'Fill the glass of Hog Eyes.' 'When Big Mouth has finished with the fire wipe pass it to Red Eyed Salamander.'"

A WEIRD LEGEND.

The Reason of the Daily Ebb and Flow of the Sea.

Do you know why the sea ebbs and flows? This is the legend: The army of drowned twice daily gather their forces at the bottom of the deep and march toward the four points of the compass to lay their weary bones on earth and escape from their watery tomb. You can hear their tramping—they call it sea moaning—and see the waves being pushed on before them in great water hills, which dash against each other in their furious flight from

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Office—Grange Block.
Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 57

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN, DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Napanee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON, Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE.

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the

Liver Pills are coated like a cinnamon drop very small and delightful to take. One pill a dose, 40 is a vial for 10 cents. Their popularity is a whirlwind, sweeping competitors before it like chaff. No pain, no griping, no inconvenience.—109.

EXPRESSIONS.

Montreal Herald.

It cost the North Renfrew Con. \$7,278.19 to be elected. The price of votes seems to have up along with house rents.

Buffalo News.

The germ of mumps is said to have been indentified. It has a shorter tail than the typhoid wiggler. You'll know it when you trip over it.

Denver Post.

An exchange says a Boston woman fell on the sidewalk and broke one of her legs. Ridiculous! There are no legs in Boston. Limbs are used exclusively.

Toronto Star.

Andrew Carnegie tells newspaper writers what he would do were he one of them, but Andrew ought to hear some newspaper writers talking about what they would do were they multi-millionaires.

Exchange.

Brave man, must face the powder
That adds to woman's charms,
And hear grow loud and louder
The ringing call; "To arms!"

Montreal Herald.

Admiral Togo has had so much practice that he can hit Port Arthur without taking aim.

Chicago News.

If a man ever wants the earth it is shortly after he starts on his first voyage.

Toronto Star.

Will somebody at the observatory kindly take a look and see if the sun is moving to the north or the south this season.

Grimsby Independent.

Attorney-General Gibson's new assessment act puts a special tax on doctors. Thank God for that. We have six of them in Grimsby.

American Field And Hog Fences.

Made of galvanized woven steel wire. The strength and durability of these fences together with their comparatively low cost combine to give them a wonderful popularity. Sole agents. MADOLE & WILSON.

Nature Revolts Against High Living and it has set it's seal to it by adding to man's ailments the scourge of diabetes. Eminent medical men until recently proclaimed it a "no cure" disease, but South American Kidney Cure has knocked down their pet fallacy and has proved itself master of kidney disease in all its forms. Relief in 6 hours.—110

The bye-law to raise \$10,000 for electric light and waterworks improvements at Mitchell carried by a majority of 82.

The Myers Royal Spice Co., of Niagara Falls, Ont., and New York, have just shipped a magnificent exhibit of their Cattle and Horse Spice, Hog Powders and other goods to the St. Louis Exhibition. Their display in the Manufacturer's Building will be unique and illustrate fittingly the fact that they are the oldest manufacturers in the world of this class of goods. There is little doubt but that they will take the honors of the Great Fair. One striking feature of their exhibit will be a photograph display of their large plants on both sides of the River at Niagara and in England.

may be regarded as an accomplished musician when compared with her husband, who resembles his grandfather in lack of appreciation of any but the simplest of strains. In Italy the King and Queen always breakfast together at 7 o'clock in the morning, without servants, the Queen pouring out the coffee.

English Use Too Much Soap.

To the excessive use of soap the writer of a letter to The London Times attributes the physical deterioration said to be taking place among the English people. The deterioration, the writer proceeds to explain, results from the loss of the natural oil provided by Providence to protect the body from rheumatism, chills, disease and dirt. And the loss, he adds, is caused simply by the application of soap to the skin. The author of the letter boasts that he has not used soap for thirty years.

Evidence.

This happened in Scotland. The last editions of the newspapers, with the result of the great Perth walk, had been sold out, and the boys were calculating their takings. "Hullo," said Jimmy in alarm, "I'm a 'apenny short!'" "Well, what's the use of 'arpin' on it?" growled Dick, as he calmly cracked a nut. "You don't think I took it, do you?" "No, I don't say you 'ave," said Jimmy slowly; "I don't say you 'ave. But there it is. I'm a 'apenny short, and you're a-eating nuts, yer know!"—London News.

When rats and mice are imprisoned in a revolving cage they prefer to exercise themselves for twelve hours during the night and rest during the day.

Muscular Rheumatism, produced by exposure, if neglected, develops into the chronic form with almost incredible rapidity. South American Rheumatic Cure is a quick acting, safe, simple and harmless cure, acts directly on the system, not a liniment to temporarily deaden pain. An internal treatment that will absolutely cure most acute forms in from one to three days.—114

The Size of the Pyramids.

The largest of the pyramids was originally 481 feet high and 833 feet on the sides, the base covering eleven acres. The stones, which are in 208 layers, average sixty feet in length. One account says that 350,000 men worked for twenty years in fashioning the titanic pile.

The Age of the Mandolin.

The mandolin was an old instrument a couple of centuries ago, having then, after a long series of evolutions, reached its present shape at Naples, which city has always claimed the honor of its origin.

Horns of Human Bones.

Among savage nations it is often customary to use human bones for the purpose of making horns, and a terrible screech can be brought out of these awful instruments. The braves in many South American tribes in the vicinity of the Amazon employ these peculiarly constructed horns as instruments of war.

The Wreck Still There.

Twenty years ago a vessel was wrecked in an English harbor. Its mast still stands erect forty feet out of the water. The hull is now entirely covered with sand.

The Coast of Alaska.

The coast of Alaska, affected by the warm Japanese current, has a temperature that rarely falls below zero and that does not vary more than 25 degrees, winter and summer. The rain and snow fall is excessive there.

earth and escape from their watery tomb. You can hear their tramping—they call it sea moaning—and see the waves being pushed on before them in great water hills, which dash against each other in their furious flight from the escaping host, and when they break and hurl clouds of snow white spray high in the air it is caused by the lashings from the swinging, bony arms of the army drowned. And did you ever listen to the weird noise as these mountains of water leap up on each other? That is the cry of the victims of the sea.

On and on the waves are driven, farther and farther they encroach on land, and the feet of the mighty body can be heard scraping for foothold on the smooth, shifting pebbles. Only another incoming wave and escape is theirs, but it is just too late. The re-acted undertow sets in, and you hear their bony feet slip from under them, and back they are carried, the sea holding them tightly in its arms, exhausted captives.

Then look when the tide has run far out and see the prints of their feet, and you will know why the sea ebbs and flows.

Tea Tipplers.

Belfast is the great tea drinking city of the United Kingdom.

Money Made In Birmingham.

Egypt, which was civilized when Englishmen were skin clad savages, now bows down to the power of Birmingham. In addition to the little gods which tourists buy, Egyptian money is now made there.

cludes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

44-4-m

TORONTO, ONT

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR • HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington

Fonthill Nurseries

OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

1114

BALED HAY and STRAW

in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.



Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup
Bronchitis, Cough, Grip,
Asthma, Diphtheria

CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

ZEEMING, MILES & CO., 1651 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Cresolene
Antiseptic Tablets

dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

ADVICE TO OWNERS OF COWS.

Owners of Cows should always have a bottle of **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** ready for immediate use. Cows troubled with **CAKED UDER** (bags) can be immediately cured. Our Cows were troubled a great deal with Caked Bags, they were so badly caked we thought they would lose the use of them, we applied **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN Liniment** two or three times and in 24 hours we could milk freely. When anything in our house or stable goes wrong **EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** is called for at once. It never fails in any case where a liniment is needed.

Yours truly

ROBERT HARKNESS, Tamworth, Ont.

Dr. Bradshaw, V. S., Napanee, Ont., says:—I have tested **DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT** in my practice and can recommend it with confidence to the public as the best, surest and quickest cure that I have ever found for the cure of Caked Bags in cattle.

NO CHARGE IF IT FAILS.

If our Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, fails to make the cure as above stated we will return you your money. Price 25c. at all druggists.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee.



To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Potts tell their stories for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers' Club."

Suffering women should not fail to profit by Mrs. Brown's experiences; just as surely as she was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure other women who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration. Read the story of Mrs. Potts to all mothers:—



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—During the early part of my married life I was very delicate in health. I had two miscarriages, and both my husband and I felt very badly as we were anxious to have children. A neighbor who had been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it, and I decided to do so. I soon felt that my appetite was increasing, the headaches gradually decreased and finally disappeared, and my general health improved. I felt as if new blood coursed through my veins, the sluggish tired feeling disappeared, and I became strong and well."

"Within a year after I became the mother of a strong healthy child, the joy of our home. You certainly have a splendid remedy, and I wish every mother knew of it.—Sincerely yours, MRS. ANNA POTTS, 510 Park Ave., Hot Springs, Ark."

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female troubles—curing them inexpensively and absolutely. Remember this when you go to your druggist. Insist upon getting

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wood's Phosphatine

PAY TOO HIGH A PRICE

GREAT WEALTH AND SOCIAL POSITION MAY BE DEARLY BOUGHT.

ALAS, JEPHTHAH'S DAUGHTER

Case in Which a Noble and Legitimate Goal Was Sought But With a Resultless Disregard to the Cost of the Attainment—Curse of Gold Basted and Dyed and Stained With Human Blood.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year 1904, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Dep't of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 17.—In these days of eager desire for great wealth and social position, when multitudes are absorbed in the struggle for worldly success, this sermon comes as a wholesome and timely warning that it is possible to pay too high a price for fortune's favors and that fame may be too dearly bought. The text is Judges xi, 35, "Alas, my daughter!"

An old trite saying declares, "What is worth getting is worth paying for." But the payment demanded for what we want is often more than mere silver and gold. It may cost the pound of flesh near the heart of an Antonio, and it may mean silver or gold, crimsoned by having been dipped and rusted and dyed in human blood.

"Yes, I will own that land. I will yet be master of Daylesford manor house." These were the words uttered by a young pauper, then being educated in the charity school of the little hamlet of Churchill, in Oxfordshire, England. That Daylesford manor house had once been the property of Warren Hastings' great-grandfather. Warren Hastings, for that was the pauper's name, was then a motherless lad, and the son of a good for nothing, shiftless father, who had fled to England to find his grave ultimately in the far-off West Indies. Aye, Warren Hastings as a man fulfilled the pledge he made as a boy, but he paid dearly for what he was after. He paid for Daylesford manor house with money purchased by years of exile, years of toil, years of persecution. What was worth having was worth paying for, but the price for the Hastings ancestral home came very high.

Well, to-day we find General Jephthah having a great ambition. He was not only seeking a noble and a legitimate goal, but he was rashly and recklessly ready to pay any price to reach that goal. Jephthah had two objects in reaching this goal of his ambition. The first, to wipe out the stigma on the record of his birth. Like Alexandre Dumas, he could never mention the name of his mother without bringing a blush of shame to his cheek. Secondly, Jephthah wanted to drive out the invading Ammonitish hosts who were threatening to destroy his people. So the night before the great battle opened General Jephthah in his military tent made a pledge something like this: "O God, if to-morrow thou wilt only give me success, if thou wilt allow me to atone for the awful record of my birth by being a deliverer of my people from these invading herds of cut-throats, I promise thee that whatsoever cometh forth of the doors of my house to meet me when I return in peace from the children of Ammon shall surely be the Lord's, and I will offer it up for a burnt offering."

Hardly had the roar and din of battle ceased when the messengers on swiftest of horses sped everywhere. They rode as fast as Nathan Mayer Rothschild rode to reach London the night after Wellington's victory at Waterloo. Recovering

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Newsum, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

sacred of all trusts committed to him in the person of his own child."

"Ed, where is your mother?" I once asked a young school friend when dining in the home of his mother. "Oh, mother is not here to dinner to-day. Mother is very seldom at home. She is always off addressing those religious meetings." Do you wonder that in this answer I read the future doom of that son? Do you wonder that that boy turned out badly? What right had that mother to attend any series of meetings which would compel her to systematically neglect the spiritual training of her offspring by her own fireside? No temporal success of life should be allowed to demand for its altars the sacrifice of a man's children, the sacrifice of a mother's home.

For temporal success, no matter how great, God would never have us destroy our Christian integrity. He would never have us mix an alloy in with the pure gold of Christian character in order to make it harder and to give it a louder ring. He would never say to us, "Oh, child of God, you can tell just one big lie or commit one big sin if by that means you can win a great earthly success, and then you will be ready to reconsecrate your whole life to me." And yet there are many men and women who believe that in the sight of God and man a great temporal success in one way may atone for the illegitimate and dishonest means by which that success is won. To them the clover foot of Satan may be allowed to stand in the front rank of the world's honored ones if it be only covered with the shining kid of a patent leather shoe.

"Who is that gentleman riding down the street?" I ask. "Oh," he answers, "that is one of the most influential and respected men in our town. He is not only at the head of all reformatory movements, but he is one of the pillars of Rev. Dr. So-and-so's church." "How did he make his money?" "Well," he answers, and with that he looks around to see no one is within hearing distance, "there is a dark story connected with his life. People do say he got his start by dishonest means. He is said to have been once a very poor young man and a clerk in his uncle's office. This uncle was the owner of some very valuable coke lands. This uncle was a director in one of our large private banks and had his name, with six or seven other directors, upon notes aggregating some millions of dollars in value. The bank failed. These directors were responsible for the notes. In order to liquidate those notes that uncle would have had to hand over most of his property. What did he do? In order to escape these legitimate obligations he placed his coke property in the hands of his nephew and then went into court and swore he was penniless. After he had perjured himself thus this uncle went to his nephew and said,

Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is cured and is curing thousands of cases of female troubles—curing them inexpensively and absolutely. Remember this when you go to your druggist. Insist upon getting

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wood's Phosphodine,



Before and After.

gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all effects of abuse or excesses, the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Brain Worry, all of which lead to Infirmary, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.

Price \$1 per package or six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address

The Wood Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Nananee by T. A. Huttman, J. J. Perry, Neilson-Robinson, T. B. Wallace and F. L. Hooper Druggists.

The "Soo" Canal will be opened on May 1st.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Premier of Spain.

Forty-three natives were precipitated 2,000 feet to the bottom of a gold mine at Johannesburg and instantly killed.

Mrs. Harmon Knox of Sydney, near Belleville, committed suicide by cutting her throat.

It is officially announced that the Czar has decided to reject all offers of intervention in the far east war.

As a result of naval developments in the far east, several U.S. Senators advised delay in placing orders for new battleships.

An inquest will be held at St. Thomas into the death of Audrey Kennedy, aged eleven years, whose parents are Christian Scientists, and who, it is alleged, neglected to call a doctor until too late.

How the Romans Took Meals.

The Romans took their meals lying upon very low couches, and it was not until about the time of Charlemagne that a stand was used, around which guests were seated on cushions, while the table made its appearance in the middle ages, and with it came benches with backs.

Stationers.

The title "stationer" was adopted in the first years of the invention of printing by all booksellers and printers from their keeping fixed sheds, or stalls, unlike all other venders, who were itinerants.

The Best of a Book.

The best of a book is not the thought that it contains, but the thought that it suggests; just as the charm of music dwells not in the tone, but in the echoes of our hearts.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness, and regulate your bowels. You need Ayer's Pills. Vegetable; gently laxative.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Tweed and Tamworth to Nananee and Deseronto, and Nananee to Tamworth and Tweed.

Stations	Miles	No. 2 A.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	7 00	3 35	3 35
Stoco	3	7 08	3 43	3 43
Larkins	7	7 20	3 55	3 55
Marlbank	13	7 40	4 15	4 15
Erinville	20	8 05	4 30	4 30
Tamworth	24	8 15	4 40	4 40
Wilson	26	8 25	4 48	4 48
Enterprise	28	8 35	4 58	4 58
Mudlake Bridge	31	8 45	5 08	5 08
Moscow	34	8 55	5 18	5 18
Galbraith	35	9 05	5 28	5 28
Yarker	38	9 10	5 35	5 35
Camden East	39	9 10	5 48	5 48
Thomson's Mills	40	9 15	5 58	5 58
Newburgh	42	9 20	6 08	6 08
Strathcona	43	9 25	6 18	6 18
Napanee	44	9 30	6 28	6 28
Napanee	49	9 35	6 35	6 35
Deseronto	58	9 45	6 50	6 50

Kingston and Sydenham to Nananee and Deseronto, and Nananee to Sydenham and Kingston.

Stations	Miles	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	7 35	1 00	1 00
G. T. R. Junction	3	7 45	1 05	1 05
Glendale	10	8 05	1 25	1 25
Murvale	14	8 20	1 40	1 40
Harrowsmith	19	8 30	1 50	1 50
Sydenham	23	8 40	1 55	1 55
Harrowsmith	23	8 50	2 05	2 05
Frontenac	26	9 05	2 15	2 15
Yarker	28	9 10	2 25	2 25
Camden East	30	9 10	2 35	2 35
Thomson's Mills	31	9 15	2 45	2 45
Newburgh	32	9 20	2 55	2 55
Strathcona	34	9 25	3 05	3 05
Napanee	40	9 35	3 15	3 15
Napanee, West End	40	9 40	3 25	3 25
Deseronto	49	9 45	3 35	3 35

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.

TRAINS	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton
2 15 a.m.	2 35 a.m.		
8 35 " 3 55 "		7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.
6 35 " 6 50 "			
8 00 " 8 20 "			
10 35 " 10 55 "		1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.
1 16 p.m.	1 36 p.m.		
4 35 " 4 55 "		5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.
6 35 " 6 55 "			
6 50 " 7 10 "		7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.
3 15 " 8 35 "			

PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.

TRAINS	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton
10 30 a.m.	10 30 a.m.		
12 30 noon	12 30 noon		
4 00 p.m.	4 00 p.m.		
6 15 " 6 35 "		7 45 a.m.	9 05 a.m.
7 45 " 8 05 "			
1 40 a.m.	2 00 a.m.		
3 00 " 3 20 "			
6 00 " 6 20 "		5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.
7 05 " 7 25 "			
7 20 " 7 40 "			

Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

C. CARTER,
Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN,
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agt.

H. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent

surely be the Lord's, and I will offer it up for a burnt offering."

Hardly had the roar and din of battle ceased when the messengers on swiftest of horses sped everywhere. They rode as fast as Nathan Mayer Rothschild rode to reach London the night after Wellington's triumph at Waterloo. Everywhere the hard riding couriers shouted the news to an exulting people: "The land is free! The land is free! The land is free! Jephthah has won! Jephthah has won!"

When the Roman generals came back from their conquests, they were given a triumphant entry into the "capital of the seven hills." No more enthusiastic ovation was ever awarded to the military chieftains of the Caesars than that which now welcomed the liberator of the Israelitish people. The maidens came forth to dance before him, and to strew flowers in his way, and to sing their sweetest songs. Such music and songs and flowers as afterward welcomed King Saul after the destruction of the Philistines were surging over General Jephthah in great tidal waves of harmonious sound or surrounding him with huge floral rainbows, dyed in the richest of colors, with this one exception—General Jephthah had no taunting name of a shepherd boy to imbitter him with jealousy. But as the Israelitish liberator comes nearer to his house we see a great commotion. Suddenly this mighty leader stops and staggers like a drunken man, for there, coming out of his house, Jephthah sees his beautiful daughter, his only child, stepping forth to greet him, and by the terms of his vow she must be the sacrifice for his great conquest.

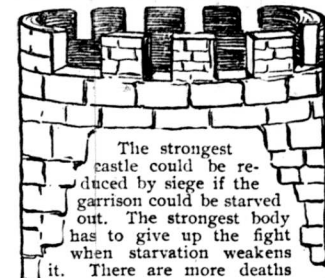
This pledge which Jephthah made to God was a very foolish one. God did not want General Jephthah to slay his daughter; neither does he want us to make the foolish sacrifices some of us are willing to make in order to win temporal success in this life. Therefore I shall try in this sermon to catalogue some of the foolish sacrifices some of us make upon the altar of fortune and to protest against them.

First, God would never have us, like Jephthah, destroy the spiritual and physical and temporal lives of our children. He would never have us so engrossed in our work that we would neglect our own "flesh and blood," and care not how our boys and girls might turn out. He would not have the minister or the lawyer or the merchant or the inventor say: "I have no time to look after the nursery. I must work and work and work. I must work and work even though my own boys and girls have to suffer." He would not let Abraham offer his boy Isaac upon his altar, neither will he ever require us to sacrifice the spiritual and temporal lives of our children upon the altars of fame.

And yet, to-day, see how many men neglect their own children for the pursuit of silver and gold—men who in one sense try to justify themselves for this neglect. Oh, parent, it is an awful crime to endanger the physical and temporal and spiritual welfare of your children! No crime among all recorded crimes ought to be more shunned or condemned. And yet this crime we see haunting itself everywhere. Parents seem to be too busy seeking earthly fame and temporal success to care for their own flesh and blood. Said a prominent English judge to a young man standing in the felon's dock, "Do you remember your father?" "Perfectly," said the youth. "Whenever I entered his presence he would say: 'Run away; run, my lad, and don't trouble me. I must write now; I must write.' Who was that father? 'He was the great lawyer,'" said Dr. Potter, "who was the author of the famous work on 'The Law of Trusts,' and his only son in due time furnished a practical commentary on the way in which his father had discharged the most

over most of his property. What did he do? In order to escape these legitimate obligations he placed his coke property in the hands of his nephew and then went into court and swore he was penniless. After he had perjured himself thus this uncle went to his nephew and said, 'Now, my boy, deed me back my coke lands.' 'Oh, no,' said the young man; 'you gave them to me, and I will keep them. If you are dishonest I can be dishonest too.' That is the way Mr. So-and-so was supposed to have had his financial start in life. But, of course, as he is so rich and generous with his money the church and the world are ready to overlook this sin of his youth." A great temporal success is held by some to atone for the sinful means by which that success is won.

It must be an awful sensation for a man who has sacrificed his Christian integrity to feel that he always has to live in the "City of Dishonesty," upon the "Boulevard of Deceit." It must be an awful thing to feel that every person who comes in touch with you is prompted to seek your friendship with a sinister desire. I once read of a heartrending scene. During the bombardment of Charleston, S. C., a young girl in one of the principal mansions of that fair city of the south was standing with her soldier lover before the marriage altar. Just as the chaplain was about to pronounce the twain one, there sounded a ringing of a shell. It burst into the room, and the young bride dropped dead at the feet of her lover. Oh, that death was horrible, terrific! That was a tragedy. But the scene of horror which met the young bridegroom's eyes that night is not so horrible to me as must be the tauntingly agonizing feelings of a bad man who thinks that every marriage altar is built upon the hard rock of selfishness, that all friendly greetings are merely the fawning words uttered by hypocrisy, that every one with whom we walk is trying to overreach us as we are



The strongest castle could be reduced by siege if the garrison could be starved out. The strongest body has to give up the fight when starvation weakens it. There are more deaths from starvation than the world dreams of. When the stomach is diseased and the food eaten is not digested and assimilated, then the strength of the body begins to fail because of lack of nutrition, and the weak body falls an easy victim to the microbes of disease.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores physical strength in the only possible way, by enabling the assimilation of the nutrition contained in food.

"I was sick for over three years with a complication of stomach troubles," writes Mr. John H. Castoria, residing at 242 Arch St., Chicago, Illinois. "I had tried every good physician I knew of, as well as many patent medicines, but received only temporary relief. One day a friend recommended your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I immediately procured some and began its use. I commenced to gain the first week, and after I had taken only one bottle I could eat as well as any newworn-out experiencing ill effects. I took five bottles, and to-day am happy to announce that I am as well and healthy as any one could be. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains. You lose. Therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

trying to overreach them. God pity the man who has lost his Christian integrity! God pity the man who feels he has to live upon the "Street of Self Love" and to associate en-

tirely with neighbors who belong to the great family of "Hard Hearts." But temporal success is again bought at too high a price when the desire for one earthly goal obliterates all the temporal and spiritual blessings with which we are surrounded. It is bought at too high a price when a man, to gain that end, is willing to sacrifice everything else he has on earth, and, in the end, may lose the prize for which he has struggled.

I can imagine how Jephthah brooded over the evil chapter of his father's and mother's life which gave him birth. I can imagine how he wanted to wipe out that stain, especially to wipe it out among a people that kept the records of family births generation after generation and century after century. I can imagine this mighty man of war impulsively and hastily saying, "Oh, God, if I only may be honored among my people I will give to thee as a burnt offering the first person that comes out of my house to welcome me." But when his beautiful daughter, robed in white, was being bound to a stake, and when the lighted torch was flung among the fagots piled around her beautiful limbs, and when the tresses of her hair floating in the winds were eaten up by the hot, hissing flames, and when her dying shriek was heard above the wailings of the multitudes that surrounded her funeral pyre, do you believe the death of his only child could in any way make Jephthah happier because the disgrace of his birth was forever wiped out? Instead of Jephthah being the head of his family, now, by the death of his only child, he was the last of his race. I can imagine how a man reared in poverty and one who knew the gnawings of hunger might long for unlimited wealth—aye, and be ready to make almost any sacrifice to achieve wealth—but when wealth must be purchased at the price of his own life's blood is that wealth worth the struggle and the death?

"That is a magnificent business block," I say to you. "That property must be worth a great deal of money." "Yes," you answer, "a fine property." That property was built with flesh and blood. The man who owned it is now dead from overwork. Yes, that is the sad commentary upon the methods by which scores and scores of our great fortunes were gathered. The men who made them were the men who were not allowed to live long enough to enjoy them. Oh, my brother, like Jephthah, are you so anxious to achieve a temporal success that you are willing to sacrifice your heart's life in order to win it?

But though "it is common custom to regard Jephthah as one of the wildest characters of the Bible"—as Dr. Blaikie once said—"a rough, headless man, alike rash in vowing and heartless in fulfilling," yet by the burning pyre built by this man's sin we see in the dying girl's face one of the sweetest characters in all history. The father represents the man of the world, the man of ambition, and in one sense the man of selfish ambition and the man of sin. The daughter represents, in an humble sense, the type of Jesus, as she died for sin in which she was not a participant. The one character signifies eternal disgrace. The other character represents a daughter's sacrificial blood flowing to wipe out that disgrace. "Upon the gloom of Jephthah's painful history an ethereal brightness shines. What can be more beautiful," once said Dr. Wise-man, "more wonderful than this pure and lovely maid, brought up among bandits and far from the tabernacle of God, thus freely offering herself as a thank offering for the victories

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."



HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."

DAN. A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says:

"I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."—Dan. A. Grosvenor.

A County Commissioner's Letter.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."—John Williams.

A Congressman's Letter.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."

FAIRVIEW.

The farmer's are preparing to make their gardens. Owing to the cold weather garden-stuff will be late this season.

Stanley File bought a fine team of work horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rooks and son Arthur; S. Vanalstine and family, and Clinton Jinkins spent Sunday at John Louck's.

Lillian File is able to attend to her duties as school teacher.

Indigestion Can't Stay where Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are arrayed against it. Thomas Smith, of Dover, Ont., says: "I am delighted with them—from almost the first using I have been

seriously ill for the past few weeks, is still very low.

The flag of the post office was flying Saturday in honor of England's patron saint.

Mrs. Mackie is visiting her daughter, Mrs. McFarlane.

The Oddfellows' lodge attended the service in the Methodist church on Sunday morning.

Miss Leah McGaughey, and Miss Pearl Valeau, spent Saturday in Napanee.

Steamer Deseronto of the Deseronto Navigation company cleared for Picton, on Saturday, in order to begin her regular trips from Picton on Monday.

Steamer Reliance took a load of lum-

W. E. Griffith, Concan, Texas, writes: "I suffered with chronic catarrh for many years. I took Peruna and it completely cured me. I think Peruna is the best medicine in the world for catarrh. My general health is much improved by its use, as I am much stronger than I have been for years."—W. E. Griffith.

A Congressman's Letter.

Congressman H. Bowen, Ruskin, Tazewell county, Va., writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy, Peruna, to any one who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."—H. Bowen.

Mr. Fred. D. Scott, Larue, Ohio, Right Guard of Hiram Foot Ball Team, writes:

"As a specific for lung trouble I place Peruna at the head. I have used it myself for colds and catarrh of the bowels and it is a splendid remedy. It restores vitality, increases bodily strength and makes a sick person well in a short time. I give Peruna my hearty indorsement." Fred. D. Scott.

Gen. Ira C. Abbott, 906 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully convinced that your remedy is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."—Ira C. Abbott.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 168, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2385 Polk street, N.E.:

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."—Mrs. Elmer Fleming



Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn.

Treat Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

pushed forward. The foundation is about completed, and the brick work will soon be commenced.

The Bank of Montreal has purchased a lot opposite the post-office and intend erecting a beautiful building shortly.

The foundation of A. Woodcock's building will be started in a few days. The stone is already drawn and the digging of the cellar completed.

W. H. Stafford intends moving into his new residence on Thomas street this week.

W. H. Harvey is having large repairs made to his residence on Dundas street.

John Dalton, one of Deseronto's leading furniture merchants, is opening a

Jephthah's painful history an ethereal brightness shines. What can be more beautiful," once said Dr. Wiseman, "more wonderful than this pure and lovely maid, brought up among bandits and far from the tabernacle of God, thus freely offering herself as a thank offering for the victories of Israel? And who can fail to see in the story of the meek and self-sacrificing maiden a marvelous and mysterious adumbration of a better sacrifice of another soul of an only child, perfectly free and voluntary, and of virgin holiness and heavenly purity, the sacrifice of Christ, who gave his spotless soul to death for our sakes." In this sweet story of the lovely maiden dying for her father's sins can you not, O man, learn the lesson of how Christ died that you might live? Will you not accept that divine sacrifice as an atonement for your sins?

The human and divine sacrifices of life! Who can overlook them? We glory in the fact when a hero physically dies to physically save mankind. When Dr. Robert Koch the noted discoverer of the bacilli of tuberculosis, advocated the idea that the tuberculosis of cattle was not infectious for man, and a young bacteriologist, to prove that theory false, inoculated himself with the cattle tuberculosis germ and died as a result of the inoculation, we said: "That is glorious, that is grand! That young man died in order that we might physically live. He died in order to prove the necessity of our guarding against the tuberculosis of the dumb brute." But this young maiden of my text did more than to die in order that her father might live. I can imagine that in the crude belief of those days it may have been held that the man who failed to fulfill his deliberate vow would perish eternally. It may have been that Jephthah's daughter yielded her life to avert that dreadful fate from her father. If so, how heroic was her sacrifice! How he must have loved her for doing so, while he bewailed the rash vow that had made it necessary! Have we no love for Christ, whose death was rendered necessary by our transgressions? He who died to save us from the penalty of our sin asks us for our grateful love. Can we withhold it? Let us ever hate and renounce the sin which he died to wipe away, and let us give to him our heart's adoration and consecrate our lives to his service.

Think it over.
If you ask any dealer what is the best brand of White Lead he will tell you ELEPHANT. If you ask for best brand Ready Mixed Paint he should tell you ELEPHANT. Sold by MADOLE & WILSON. This brand stands for superior quality very fine MADOLE & WILSON.

A man named Stuart, a South African veteran and ex-Mounted Policeman, committed suicide at Regina by shooting himself.

Mrs. R. Cook was struck by a C.P.R. train at St. Thomas, thrown twenty-five yards over a fence and escaped with a few bruises.

\$100 Reward, \$100
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to be medicinal. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Lillian File is able to attend to her duties as school teacher.

Indigestion Can't Stay where Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are arrayed against it. Thomas Smith, of Dover, Ont., says: "I am delighted with them—from almost the first using I have been entirely relieved of the pains of indigestion—I have the greatest confidence in the Tablets and heartily recommend them to any and every sufferer from stomach troubles." 35 cts.—112

DESERONTO.

On Friday evening the girls of St. Mark's church held an entertainment in the Opera House. The play was "Everybody's Friend," and, judging by the attendance, it was a great success. Much thanks is due H. Bedford for his efforts in the management of it. The proceeds amounted to about \$80.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Morden was held on Friday morning, at the family residence, Mill Street. After a short service, the remains were conveyed to Picton. She leaves two daughters and one son, her husband having died twenty years ago. Mrs. George Stewart, who has been

Miss Jean McLaughlin, and Miss Pearl Valeau, spent Saturday in Napanee.

Steamer Deseronto of the Deseronto Navigation company cleared for Picton, on Saturday, in order to begin her regular trips from Picton on Monday.

Steamer Reliance took a load of lumber to Oswego, on Saturday.

The work on W. J. Molloy's new store on Front street is being rapidly


W. H. Stanford intends moving into his new residence on Thomas street this week.

W. H. Harvey is having large repairs made to his residence on Dundas street.

John Dalton, one of Deseronto's leading furniture merchants, is opening a large furniture store in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Richardson are visiting friends in Port Perry.

It speaks for itself!



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Guaranteed to Cure within 30 Minutes, or money refunded
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"Write for Our Great Humorous Booklet."

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A LARGE STOCK at low prices, just arrived from the best makers.

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IN NINE STYLES, from 2½ cents per foot.

ART CURTAINS

with HARTSHORN ROLLERS the only reliable kind.

Window and Alcove Poles, from 25c.

The Pollard Co'y.

Dundas Street, Napanee.

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It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

PRINGLE & DAVIS, Agents.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER XVI.

Even at that late season of the year—it was December, though not advanced beyond a few days—the garden at Caldera was rich in color and profuse in greenery. And the weather was so fair and warm, there were such balmy breaths from the sea and soft airs from the hills, such sweet mornings of sunshine and such mellow afternoons, that the little household of the Queen spent but short indoors. The Queen herself loved the open after the tedious years of mephitic Bloomsbury (where as Todman says, "there is more 'bury' than 'bloom'"); she loved to gaze at the rugged outline of the hills, to watch the tides of tinted shadow that flowed over them as the sun swung up and then down; she loved to drink in the mere sense of freedom that lives in a wide prospect, and to feel the cool, pure breath of her own land.

Near the foot of the garden was an arbour of Glorie de Dijon roses, and there Maddalena passed most of her waking hours, the fairest rose of her pleasure. At a tiny table she transacted much State business with Don Augustin; received messengers with lists of dead and wounded, or of the siege of Palm City; gave a ready ear to this or that petitioner who believed that the Queen could set all things right; or signed documents signifying to Don A. that her Majesty desired to do such and such, to Señor B. that her Majesty commanded him to do as he had been bid on pain of her displeasure.

To every one that saw thus thronged among the roses the same thought came—that the Queen was very beautiful; that she was young, that she was indeed a Queen, but alas! that she looked so sad. Not that she did not smile on her people, for she was happy in seeing them; but over the smile flitted a shadow of sorrow indefinable that made the smile strangely sweeter, and in her voice was a subtle tone that found in every heart a responsive chord, and made the hearer wonder if it was in such wise the angels sang when Paradise was lost. "Ah!" said they, "she will be no longer sad when the Hispaniolan is driven out of Palmetto—she will sing and dance with the best of us there." Only Don Augustin knew that whatever good hap came to the Isle of Palms this silver thread of sorrow would string Maddalena's jewels for ever.

The change in her did not escape the observant eye of the Orange King as he came down the path escorted by Don Augustin, radiant with delight. To Bravo the return of Thomas Smith seemed an augury that the happy end was near.

Maddalena rose with outstretched hands.

"Mr. Smith! You have taken us by surprise!"

"Better I than Stampa, your Majesty," he laughed. "The fact is I couldn't stay away any longer. I want to see for myself if my orange monopoly is to hold good."

"Ah! you put it in that way. Well—you shall see, you shall see. But come: I am just going to breakfast under the roses. You must join me."

"I have already breakfasted, madame."

"At eight o'clock?"

"Yes."

"Off bacon and eggs?"

"Yes."

"What a Briton!" she laughed. "But if you have come from Espo-

Maddalena rose to her feet, carried out of herself by the suggested speedy end of the fight, her face flushed and her hands pressed together.

"O! if it might only be! if it might only be!"

"It may well be, madame, if you write the letter I spoke of—and—" he paused and laughed—"make it a nice one."

She turned swiftly and looked at him. Bravo aghast and a little more than half inclined to pose nightly on dignity. But the good humor and good faith so clearly marked on the Orange King's face disarmed her and made her forget the cool audacity of the proposal.

"Sir," she said, "I will do it. You are a *deus ex machina*."

"My Latin is rusty, madame," he laughed, "but—*deus in flores* seems to meet the case."

"You are a courtier as well as a genius, sir."

"If the admiral agrees to your proposal, madame, in four days there won't be a Hispaniolan soldier on the island."

"There are eight thousand here now," grumbled Bravo. "How do you propose to get rid of them? Dump them in the sea?"

"Send them back to Hispaniola," said Smith shortly.

"In balloons? There are no ships."

"There will be ships when they are wanted," came the answer, still more shortly.

"I see you have your plan, Mr. Smith," said Maddalena, with a frown at Don Augustin. "You will tell me?"

Smith waved a hand of resignation to the inevitable.

"A plan? A very little one. Like the Free States, I also have a fleet. Twelve steamers of mine are now three days north of Palmetto. They are ostensibly bound for the West Coast of Africa for cargo. They were under-coaled at Liverpool. They put into Palm City for supplies. I'm no man of business if they reach the West Coast this trip. I rather think they will touch at Hispaniolan ports and land more valuable cargo than rubber. Hispaniola will pay—and I'll see that I get my money, too. And now, madame, you will want a little time to write your letter. Do you permit me to leave you? I should like to see Grant, if Don Augustin will direct me where to find him."

As he uttered Hector's name, Mr. Thomas Smith gave one swift side glance at Maddalena, and satisfied his suspicion.

"I should like to help you, Mr. Smith. I do not know what to say."

"Madame, I cannot help you in this. Write as your heart dictates. I should make it too businesslike, and the admiral would scent—diplomacy. Write as your heart dictates, madame: sincerity and candor will win. No, no, I cannot help—I have no heart."

(O, Mr. Smith! O, Mr. Thomas Smith! Rank, flat, ineffectual, ostentatious lying.)

"I will try my best, sir," said Maddalena simply, and she bowed his leave to the Orange King.

He turned away, and then he turned back.

"A moment, madame. I must beg your pardon, as I must beg hers. Just before I left Liverpool, a friend of yours called at my office and demanded—there is no other word for it—demanded a passage to Palmetto. She would not be denied. She would see you. She is waiting now in

erless to stop, and that is ten times more eloquent because of its very incoherence, its utter abandonment. From a word here and a word there Maddalena pieces together the pitiful whole, and sees how this woman's independence, "a poor possession, but her all," went down before the combined forces of poverty and temptation. There is one emotion only stirring in her breast—not anger or reproach or contempt, but pity, the pity that understands weakness and gives strength and comfort. It shines from her eyes and her face and her whole being, and saying nothing (for words are poor things after all) she says more to the tortured woman than a thousand speeches could.

But the silence must be broken. One cannot always hold fevered hands and pat them and smooth them consolingly.

"Poor Miss Frere!"

"O! madame. O! your Majesty."

"You are very weak after your long long journey."

"But you forgive me? Say that you forgive me."

"Now, now, there is nothing to forgive. And I don't understand a word you say. Long ago in London I made you promise to visit me in Palmetto. You have come; you are my very welcome guest."

"O, I cannot stay—I cannot stay."

"O, but you shall stay. Remember that I am the Queen here, and my word is law. You are my guest unless you prefer to be my prisoner, and I am going to take care of you until you are quite well again. It will be time enough then to speak of going. Come now, take my arm."

"But, madame—"

"My word is law here—take my arm!"

In a little while Maddalena returned to her arbor, and sat down with pen and paper to write her letter to the Admiral of the Free States fleet. For an hour or more she labored, tearing up draft after draft, and stopping every now and then to lean her chin on her hand and gather her thoughts afresh. She had promised Mr. Smith that she would try, and she was trying; but somehow the words would not come right. And although she knew the importance of getting it done, she could not bind her thoughts down; in spite of her will they wandered from the garden, from her people, from this task, to a tent in the lines before Palm City, to Hector. And as thought gave place to vision sorrow lifted from her face, and in every feature her soul lived and moved in sunshine. The fear and dread of to-morrow and to-morrow and all the to-morrows was thrust away, and the almost insupportable, thronging joys of to-day remained to whisper the impossible, and make it true for one moment into which eternities were crushed. There is something of mother-love in woman's purest passion. Perhaps it was this side that was uppermost in Maddalena as she saw Hector with his arm in a sling, and that prompted her, in her ecstasy of vision, to stretch out her hand and open her lips in inaudible speech.

She let her head fall on the table. The vision was gone: reality remained—reality, great and powerful and hard, but not too hard for the spirit that moved Maddalena.

She seized her pen and wrote furiously and with a full heart. Words she did not consider or choose: it was her very thought she set down. And with something higher than mere pride, something stronger than mere power, she signed her name—"Maddalena, the Queen."

When the Orange King returned, and the missive was put into his hand, he made no excuse for reading it. He did not smile as he finished, but, with something of reverence in his air, he folded the paper ere he placed it in his letter-case, and turned to her with a look which told Don Augustin that the Orange King had found a teacher in Maddalena. But he laughed when he spoke.

"My monopoly is as sure, madame, as that Palmetto is yours."

The Miser's Table

"Halloa, aunt! Another bargain!" said Dick Cunningham, quizzingly, steering himself round an old oak table which blocked up the entrance to one of the tiny rooms of his aunt's flat, and kissing the old lady affectionately on her still smooth cheek.

Poor Miss Jane at once became eloquent—also tearful.

"Oh, Dick," she cried, wringing her hands, "it's no laughing matter. That rascally Jacob Skinner has swindled me!"

"What—again!" laughed her nephew irreverently, seating himself on the table and thumping it with his fist.

"What did you give for this, auntie? Come now—no equivocation!"

"Well, to tell you the truth, Dick, I paid fifteen pounds for it"—blushing like a girl of seventeen. "It was really more than I could afford; but it seemed such a lovely piece of seventeenth-century oak that I simply couldn't resist it. And now old Colonel Marsh tells me it's a fraud, and worth four or five pounds at the outside. I'll never, never buy anything of Skinner again!"

Dick looked meaningfully at an "alleged" grand-father clock—a former purchase of his aunt's from the wily dealer in antiques—and smiled.

"Oh, I know; I've said so before," faltered little Miss Cunningham, evading her nephew's mocking glance. "But this time I really did think I had a bargain, Dick."

"Few people ever get a bargain from Jacob Skinner," said her nephew, sententiously. "He's about as smart a man as I've seen. Everyone admits that—most of them with very good reason, too! What we have to do now, auntie, is to see if anything can be done in the matter. But I doubt it. 'Caveat emptor' is a very good rule to remember when you are looking out for bargains in antiques!"

"Oh, if you only could do something, Dick!" cried his aunt, appealingly.

"Well, are there any further particulars you can give me?"

Miss Jane shook her head, doubtfully.

"No," she replied. "I'm afraid not. He bought it at the sale of old Mr. Walsh's effects—that's all I know," she added.

"What—Walsh the miser?"

"Yes."

"Supposed to be worth ten thousand pounds in cash at least when he died," continued her nephew. "Never found a penny of it, did they?"

Miss Jane nodded confirmation. Cunningham put on his "lawyer" face, as became a full-blown solicitor of three months' standing, and was silent for a few minutes.

Suddenly he gave a most unprofessional whoop, and bouncing off the table surprised the dear old lady by executing a war-dance round the room, to the imminent peril of all the innumerable bargains which filled every corner.

"Eureka! I have it!" he shouted snapping his fingers.

His aunt smiled proudly. "I felt sure you would know what to do, Dick," she said, affectionately, reaching up and laying her hand on her nephew's broad shoulder. "What is it?"

But Cunningham was mysterious. "Just wait," he said, "until to-morrow morning. Unless I am much mistaken your first visitor will be me, Jacob Skinner."

"Jacob Skinner?" echoed the old lady, blankly.

"Yes. And don't be surprised if he wants to buy the table back again. So, if this turns out to be the case, as I have no doubt it will, refuse to sell at first—tell him you have taken

"At eight o'clock?"
"Yes."
"Off bacon and eggs?"
"Yes."
"What a Briton!" she laughed.
"But if you have come from Espoleto—have you?"
"From Espoleto, madame."
"Then you are ready for luncheon. Come, sit down, sir. You will join us, Don Augustin."

"You are cut off from the world here, madame, so I daresay I am the first to bring you a certain piece of news—good news. The Free State have thrashed Hispaniola."

"That is indeed good news. When? How?"

"When? Twelve days ago. And how? By blowing them out of the water. But there is better news to come." A merry twinkle lurked in the corner of the Orange King's eye, as he paused and helped himself to olives. "What do you think, madame, of the Free States' combined navies crossing the ocean to bombard the principal ports of Hispaniola?"

"Is it possible?" cried Maddalena, while Don Augustin, startled afresh out of his precocious calm, stared at Mr. Smith with a hundred eyes and a gaping mouth.

"Does it not make your prospects brighter, madame?"

"It will certainly lower Hispaniola's prestige."

"More than that, madame, more than that." And again Mr. Smith paused with that twinkle.

"Tell me, tell me," cried Maddalena.

"Well, as far as their knowledge goes, the commanders of the Free States fleet regard Palmetto as Hispaniolan territory. On their way to blockade, bombard, pulverize, Sarralona, Perez, Almeduna, Pamparivos, they will naturally call at Palm City and demand its surrender."

Don Augustin's face clouded. He saw the fair island slip from Maddalena's hands into those of taskmasters as harsh as Hispaniola. Some such thought flashed into the Queen's mind, too, but her eyes were on the Orange King's face, and she saw nothing there but unconcern and amusement.

"Palm City," went on Mr. Smith, "will surrender. It cannot resist attack by twelve battleships and gunboats and torpedo destroyers."

"But if we could take it first," cried Bravo.

"It would be at too great expense my friend," said Mr. Smith drily. "There is a much cheaper way than that."

"And that is?"

"I am here this morning to lay my plan before your Majesty. May I explain it in my own way?"

"Surely, sir, surely."

"The moment your agent at Rio cabled to me that the fleet had set out, I started for Palmetto. I calculate that the ships will be off Palm City on the morning of the day after to-morrow, or perhaps in the evening. Perhaps they will come in at night with lights out, and make my friend Stampa rub his eyes when he wakes in the morning. Anyway, and whatever the intentions of the Free States admiral, I want you to allow me to intercept him before he sights Palmetto."

"Yes, yes," cried Maddalena, all impatience.

"I want you, madame, to entrust me with a letter for him, in which you explain your position. Ask for his co-operation, and promise payment for his assistance—rather the assistance of his governments. Good. He will accept or he will reject. If he rejects, he will win—temporarily; for Europe will not allow the Free States of South America to depart from their adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and if the worst comes to the worst Palmetto is still Hispaniola's, and the struggle goes on from where it now stands. If he accepts, you will have to pay a million, perhaps two. And you can leave that to me."

"A moment, madame. I must beg your pardon, as I must beg hers. Just before I left Liverpool, a friend of yours called at my office and demanded—there is no other word for it—demanded a passage to Palmetto. She would not be denied. She would see you. She is waiting now in your reception room."

"She! I know no she. Who is it?"

"Miss Judith Frere—Adios, madame."

"Don Augustin! Accompany Mr. Smith. And see that Miss Frere is sent to me at once."

Judith Frere! Poor Judith Frere! What madcap freak is this that has entered your head? What has driven you to Palmetto, to sit in her Majesty's reception-room twining your fingers and going over and over again sad little set speeches, while your heart beats in your shrunken breast such a piteous rhythm, and your breath comes and goes with such a painful, dry crackle, and with such accusing iteration there sounds in your ears the cry you have heard nothing else beside these many days—the cry of "You sold her, you sold her?" What has driven you here—nay, what has drawn you?

You remember that day in Aberdeen when Hector Grant told you of the hapless young Queen. You remember that evening when he took you into her presence, and you feasted your starved eyes on her young beauty, and you drank the new wine of her hopeful heart, and you saw in her the self your dreams of long ago had made of you. You remember how first you loved her, and then how you envied her. And then, alas! you remember—and it brings a hot flush to your wasted cheeks—how poverty pinched and the devil drove, and you attempted to sell her secret—the secret of her who in all innocence, and a little perhaps out of her unconsciously growing love for Hector, received you and confided her dear hopes to you.

Yes, you tried to sell her, and you failed. You tried to betray, and you were betrayed. If your bargain had been successfully carried out, would you be in Palmetto this sunny December morning, desirous of one thing—confession: confession without a single thought of forgiveness—to see her and tell her all—yes, that in itself will be forgiveness enough, punishment enough; for to gaze into her truthful eyes and see reproach look out at you—that will be forgiveness. Only you shall never see reproach in Maddalena's eyes. You think you shall, but you shall not. That is because you do not know all the fineness and tender-heartedness and the rare womanly understanding of the Queen. She will not even offer you forgiveness; for to offer forgiveness implies that there has been a fault—and knowing by instinct how you have sinned, she will not seek to break the bruised reed. Yet be strong, Judith Frere, for her very kindness will cut deeper than a thousand reproaches.

Her Majesty desires Miss Judith Frere's presence."

Like a ghost in a dream she follows the tall servant. Like a ghost in a dream she walks down the garden path and sees the Queen stand under the arch of roses. A mist clouds her sight: she stumbles and falls. The servant stoops to assist her, but Maddalena runs lightly along the path, and has the poor woman in her arms, and is lifting her gently, before the man is well into the middle of his amazement.

"You may go. I will attend to this lady myself."

He hears, but lingers.

"You may go."

Her look is sufficient order.

Judith Frere is set down in a low chair, and a glass of wine is held to her lips. She is slow of recovery, but at last she opens her eyes. And then the sad little set speeches are cast to the winds, all forgotten, and from the heart of her remorse there wells up an unpremeditated babble of confession, contrition, abasement, that Maddalena is pow-

ered upon something of reverence in his air, he folded the paper ere he placed it in his letter-case, and turned to her with a look which told Don Augustin that the Orange King had found a teacher in Maddalena. But he laughed when he spoke.

"My monopoly is as sure, madame, as that Palmetto is yours."

"Then—"

"This"—he tapped his pocket—"carries the day. All the rest is detail. I fix my trust in instinct."

That evening Mr. Thomas Smith put out from Espoleto in the Governor of Lagos, and circling the western end of Palmetto struck south to intercept the admiral of the Free States. Elaborate calculations had been made to settle the fleet's course, and Mr. Smith reckoned on falling in with the vanguard cruiser about mid-afternoon of the next day. But when night fell there rose out of the southern waters, just on the horizon, four new stars, and then four more, and four more, and four more, until from the bridge of the Governor of Lagos the Orange King counted close on seventy white mast-head lights, big and little, with one great solitary red light about the middle of the column. For this red star, with all his own lamps carefully darkened, the Orange King steered. To avoid the vanguard he made first a sweep outward and westward, and then lay still in the trough of the Atlantic until the red light was judged to be distant but a mile or so. Then it was full speed or ahead into the darkness of the night.

(To be Continued).

ENGLAND'S RAT PLAGUE.

Parts of the Country Districts Are Over-run With Them.

Will England be over run by rats this summer?

Reports are constantly being sent from places where the rodents have appeared in unwonted numbers.

Cumberland and Westmorland poultry farms have been ravaged, as many as thirty and forty chickens and ducklings have been killed on a single farm.

In the Thames Valley, the Fens, parts of the Midlands, Suffolk, Norfolk and Essex, there are districts where rats have invaded the farms in hundreds, spoiling the grain in the barns, destroying poultry, game and property, frightening the more timid inhabitant, and, as in the case of Baintree, attacking children. The cause of the invasion is said to be the flooding of the country by the unprecedented rains.

The rats have apparently been driven from their haunts in river banks and hedges, and have been forced to take refuge in barns, out-houses, farmyards and human habitations.

At Kirtan a little army of them attacked and killed a litter of pigs under the very eyes of a laborer, who was powerless to stop the slaughter.

The fox is a great rat-killer, and the present scarcity of foxes around Baintree is said to explain the presence of so many rats there.

Experts say that the wholesale destruction of owls, hawks, stoats, weasels, and other enemies of the rat accounts for their growing numbers during recent years, but it is much more likely that the plague has been brought about by the heavy rains of the last twelve months.

AN EIGHT-HOUR MONUMENT.

The first monument to trade unionism was erected recently in Melbourne, Australia. It is called the "Eight-Hour Monument," as it is in commemoration of the eight-hour system, which was begun in Australia forty-eight years ago. The monument is a tall marble pillar, surmounted by an oblong block holding a globe and torch. The word "Prosperity" is written on the globe and three large figure eights are engraved upon the block.

mistaken your first visitor will be Jacob Skinner."

"Jacob Skinner?" echoed the old lady, blankly.

"Yes. And don't be surprised if he wants to buy the table back again. So, if this turns out to be the case, as I have no doubt it will, refuse to sell at first—tell him you have taken a liking to it; but in the end I think you might let him have it for, say, twenty-five pounds."

"But, Dick, Colonel Marsh said it was worth only five pounds at the very most."

"An article is worth just as much as one is able to get for it," replied her nephew, in his best professional manner. "If Skinner is willing to give twenty or twenty-five pounds for it, what objection can you have?"

"Um," said Miss Jane, doubtfully. "I'm inclined to believe he'll jump at it at the price," added Dick. "Anyhow, I'll be with you as early as possible to-morrow to assist in the interview—it ought to prove interesting. But don't leave Skinner alone with the table for long, and, above all, don't let him think you suspect it is not genuine."

"Very well, Dick," said his aunt, much mystified.

"And now," continued Cunningham, "I'm off. I will look in with a friend presently, and we'll—er—examine your purchase at our leisure. You will have no objection to our having the room to ourselves for an hour or so?"

"None whatever," replied Miss Jane, who would have given anything to know what he had in his mind.

And with a cheery laugh her nephew took his leave.

Another hour, however, saw his return, accompanied by his friend Bob Harrison. Under his arm he carried a small brown-paper-covered parcel. This he showed teasingly to his aunt, but vouchsafed no explanation.

"My chum Harrison," he said, "is awfully good at amateur theatricals."

"Ah! indeed," said the puzzled old lady, trying to see what connection there could be between amateur theatricals and her antique table.

"And—and—he is an authority on antiques, I understand?"

"Father!" said Dick, with a twinkle in his eye. "Eh, Bob?"

Harrison grinned.

The two then locked themselves up with the antique table, and it was 8.30 before they had concluded their "examination."

Whatever its nature, it was evidently satisfactory; for they both seemed in excellent spirits as they wished the little lady "Good-night," and left her standing puzzled by the side of her newly-acquired treasure.

"You'll have plenty of time, old man," Cunningham was saying to his companion as they left the house, "to look up old Skinner to-night. He's never seen you before, I'm certain. Go carefully, though. He'll take a lot of handling."

"Trust me, Dick," said his friend, heartily. "By Jove, this is rich!"

And they separated.

• • • • •

Dick was right.

Sure enough, he had not been five minutes with his aunt next morning before a tug at the bell announced Mr. Jacob Skinner, and with an oily smile that very cute gentleman was ushered into the room.

He seemed a little disturbed at finding Miss Jane reinforced by her nephew's presence, but quickly recovered his self-possession. There was an air of suppressed excitement about him quite foreign to his usual behaviour, and, although this escaped the notice of the unsuspecting Miss Cunningham, it was the source of unholy joy to Dick.

Miss Jane motioned her visitor to a chair and waited for him to begin.

The dealer in antiques seemed rather at a loss to explain his early call, but eventually blurted out:—

"It's about that antique table,

ma'am," pointing to where it stood, covered with its new owner's knitting and fancy work.

"Yes?" encouragingly.

"Well, ma'am, I had a caller last night, just as I was a-closing. It seems he was a relative of old Mr. Walsh. You remember I told you I bought the table at the sale?"

Miss Jane nodded.

The dealer continued: "He particularly wanted to buy that table. Had only just come home from abroad, and hadn't heard of the old man's death till that day. So he at once made inquiries and came straight round to see me as soon as he learned I'd bought it."

"Awfully cut up he seemed," continued the dealer, watching Miss Jane furtively to see if his remarks were taking effect, "when he found I had already sold it—his poor old uncle's table."

Skinner dropped his voice to a pathetic whisper as he noticed that he was making an impression on Miss Cunningham.

"Good old Bob," muttered Dick, sotto voce.

"Dear me!" said the tender-hearted old lady, forgetful of her own grievance in her sympathy for the miser's nephew. "I shall—"

But she caught Dick's eye fixed sternly on her, and broke off.

"I—I have taken rather a liking to the table," she continued, timidly, "and meant to use it myself. You see"—alarmed at her own audacity, but encouraged by an approving nod from her nephew—"one rarely gets a chance of picking up a piece of genuine seventeenth-century oak now-a-days—that is, at such a reasonable price."

The dealer smiled inwardly at this refreshing innocence and returned to the attack.

"But, under the circumstances, ma'am, I thought you might be disposed to let the young chap have it. I know (deprecatingly) that it is not a question of money with you, Miss Cunningham; but, I may say, my customer would be willing to give you twenty-five pounds for it."

The little lady looked at her nephew for guidance.

"Yes aunt, I think you might let him have it at that price."

Then, turning to the now jubilant Skinner, whose eyes were greedily fixed on the coveted table, "Well, Jacob, it's not often one gets ten pounds the better of you in a deal—eh?"

The dealer turned with a start.

"Ten pounds!—eh?—oh, yes, sir," he answered, absent-mindedly. "Exceptional circumstances—quite exceptional circumstances." (To Miss Cunningham—pulling some notes out of his pocket-book): "Would it be troubling you too much to give me a receipt, ma'am?"

"Not at all," returned Miss Jane, primly, counting out the notes: "One—two—three—four—five. Quite correct, Mr. Skinner."

"Write me out a receipt, Dick, please," turning to her nephew, "and I will sign it."

The dealer by this time had walked over to the table and stood with one fat hand stroking its surface—almost caressingly, it seemed.

He roused himself as if from a dream when, Dick handed him the receipt duly signed, and, scrutinizing it carefully, remarked:—

"Well, sir, I guess this table's mine now."

"Oh, certainly," said Dick. "No doubt about it. I wish you luck, though I should like to know what your game is. I didn't swallow your tale of the miser's nephew, don't think it. I've known Jacob Skinner long enough to be aware that when he pays twenty-five pounds for a mock antique table there's something in the wind."

The dealer passed over this aspersions on the genuineness of his purchase without comment. It is doubtful if he even noticed it, he was so pre-

stuffing something like paper into the hollow leg of a table!

"And this is the table!" cried Skinner, standing up in his agitation and mopping his forehead. "And now it's mine!"

"Yes, sir! Jacob Skinner usually knows what he's about!"

"I gather," said Miss Jane, frigidly, "that you expect to find a large sum of money—probably ten thousand pounds, in notes, I presume—hidden in that table-leg. This, no doubt you intend to hand over to the old miser's heir-at-law? Wasn't that what you bought the table for?"

"Well—what do you think?" returned the dealer, with a knowing look at Cunningham. "I asked you to let him have the table back—and (with a grin) he's welcome to it—after I've investigated that there hollow leg!"

"Besides, I know for a fact the old man had no brothers or sisters; so the yarn the stranger told me that he was a nephew was all bunkum—that's to say, nonsense, ma'am (turning to Miss Jane). And he's no more right to the table than I have. Not so much—for the table's mine!"

Miss Cunningham, much bewildered, looked across at her nephew.

"Yes, there is no doubt," he said, in reply to the inquiry in her eyes, "it's his table."

"Come on man, off with the leg, and let us see your fortune," turning to Skinner.

And with trembling fingers that gentleman drew a screw-driver from his pocket, and the two turned the table over.

A screw at the bottom of the leg was soon taken out and permitted the displacement of a layer of wood, which latter when removed disclosed a cavity tightly packed with paper.

Skinner could hardly restrain his excitement. Feverishly he pulled out a roll and began to tear the wrapping from it. One, two, three coverings were torn off in quick succession, and then a sealed envelope was brought to light.

This the dealer rapidly slit open, and then, withdrawing the enclosure, he opened it and commenced to read.

But his eyes had no sooner fallen on it than he let it drop fluttering to the floor, and stood as if transfixed.

Miss Jane stepped forward, and picking it up read the two words "Done brown."

"Done brown?" she said, inquiringly, the words conveying no meaning to her bewildered senses. "Why, it looks like your writing, Dick!"

"So it does," said Cunningham, drily, looking over her shoulder. "Remarkably like my hand-writing—eh, Mr. Skinner?"

The dealer looked into his eyes, understood, and groaned.

"I reckon we're about square now," said Dick, "but I'll make you an offer. I'll give you a fiver for the table—on account of its—er—interesting history."

Jacob Skinner grinned sheepishly.

"Very well," he said, and the table changed hands once more, and Dick Cunningham methodically pocketed the receipt.

But the old miser's hiding-place did not much longer remain a mystery, for an investigation of the table by its new owner resulted in the accidental discovery that it had a double top, between the two portions of which were found bundles of notes amounting to a sum considerably more than £10,000.

And Jacob Skinner nearly had a fit when he heard of it.—London Tit-Bits.

the size of half an egg; wet with the water the sweetbread is cooked in, make it as thick as cream, flavor with lemon juice. Put in the chopped sweetbread and let it just boil. Stir in a well-beaten egg with a little water in it to keep from crumbling, just before sending to the table. Have a lemon on the table, as some prefer it seasoned more.

ANCHOVY BASKETS.

Make a little good short pastry, mixing it with anchovy sauce instead of water, and coloring it slightly with a few drops of carmine, as the sauce does not color enough. Line some tiny pattypans with the paste, put in some uncooked rice, and bake in a good oven. Make the remnants of pastry into little strips about two inches long, twist these, and lay them on a baking tin in the shape of a horseshoe, and bake them. When the baskets are cooked, turn out the rice, and let cool. Whip up some cream, add to it about one ounce of cheese, also pepper, salt, and a little mustard. Fill the baskets with this, piling it up roughly, stick in the little pastry strips to form handles, and just before serving put a few watercress-leaves round the edge of the basket, sticking the stalks into the cream. Dish up on a fancy paper, with a sprig or two of watercress in between the baskets. If the cress is put in too soon it will fade by the time the savory is served.

Mousseline Pudding.—Grate the rinds of two lemons, and strain out the juice, mix with these two ounces of castor sugar, four yolks of eggs, a pinch of salt, and two ounces of fresh butter. Stir this mixture over the fire till it thickens and nearly boils, then let it get cool again. Whip up the four whites of eggs to a stiff froth, shake them into the other mixture, butter a plain mold or tin, pour the whole into the mold, and steam for three-quarters of an hour. Turn out carefully when done, and serve with a sweet sauce.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Custards should be cooked gently—a very hot oven is apt to make them become watery.

All batter-puddings should be cooked in a hot oven, as a slow one is apt to make them heavy.

Remember to grease the mould or basin used for baked puddings before the mixture is put into it.

A very small pinch of salt is the greatest improvement to all puddings—sweet ones included.

Bread and butter and plenty of good Scottish oatmeal and milk are the foods on which children thrive.

When using dried apples, soak the dried fruit over night in cold water. Cook slowly till tender. Then sweeten and flavor with a little lemon or clove syrup.

When lighting a gas stove it will often give a slight explosion and light wrong, thus causing no heat. Turn the gas off very quickly, and on again. It will then light properly without any further trouble.

To renovate plush, hold the affected parts, plush downwards, over boiling water, then pass across them a hot iron so as to raise the pile. The iron should be held upright by one person while another draws the back of the plush across it.

Never sweep dust from one room to another, nor from upstairs to the lower part of the house. Always take it up into a dustpan where you have previously placed some tea leaves. This prevents the dust from scattering again and returning to its old haunts.

The teeth should be cleaned all over. Cleaning the mouth should be practiced after every meal with the same regularity with which the child gets a daily bath. Especially is the tooth toilet necessary after the last meal of the day.

Fashion ...Talk

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Children's fashions do not differ much from those of last season, save in so far as different materials and colors are used. The very long-waisted—abnormally and absurdly long-waisted—one-piece suits are worn by both boys and girls of tender years. White is the favorite color, and pique, linen, flannel and muslin are alike fashionable. Pique frocks are trimmed with bands of embroidery, with round collars of lace or embroidery, or have no trimming at all.

Boys wear the ever-popular sailor suits, which are made on exactly the same lines as heretofore. There is thus only the one pattern to use, nor do the materials differ from those used heretofore. Flannel, serge, pique duck and galatea, the latter very serviceable, are all employed.

Many mothers are in doubt as to which is most "correct," long or short trousers, for boys. The long ones are thought rather smarter and are worn on more ceremonious occasions, but the short ones are so comfortable to play in that the boys generally prefer them, and they are equally fashionable. For wear over these suits, the covert or reefer are about in equal favor.

The loose sacque coats for small girls are new this season and follow closely upon the lines of those worn by their elders. They are made in lightweight material, trimmed with braid, and look best over pleated skirts. Frocks in lawn, muslin or thin wash materials are made with a ruffle headed with a band of insertion, or with tucks and insertion, a full waist with bishop sleeves, and a cape collar of the muslin trimmed with rows of embroidery. Hats are lavishly trimmed with flowers, wreaths preferred, with bows of louisine or liberty satin ribbon.

CORSETS FOR THIN GIRLS.

There is advice galore for the thin girl who wants to look plump, but all the beautifying specialists in the world combined can't cut oil her sharp angles so well as one good corsetmaker.

The up-to-date corset for the too slender maiden is a vision to delight the eye. Its dainty stiffness is enough to make her fat sister envious; and, best of all, it does its business well.

The foundation of the stays is built of the sheestest silk batiste and genuine whalebone. Across the bust is a series of very tiny full pleated frills edged, in some cases, with real lace.

The same scheme is carried out over the hips, only here the frills are veiled rather loosely with plain batiste, so that the skirts may fit with that exquisite smoothness necessary even in this day of very full skirts.

The effect of this corset on a thin body is a glorious transformation. She who has compared her figure to a well made hatrack need do so no longer; for, with this befrilled stay, she can turn out well rounded lines. And all it costs is from \$8 up.

PAJAMAS.

It may be news to man, but woman has adopted pajamas in earnest.

And why shouldn't she? This garment is not so graceful nor so becoming as the night dress, but it is far more comfortable with one exception: in winter there are no comfortable folds in which to tuck the feet. The most modish pajamas for summer wear are made of very fine handkerchief lines. The coat, trousers, military collar and cuffs are finished

About the ...House

long enough to be aware that when he pays twenty-five pounds for a mock antique table there's something in the wind."

The dealer passed over this aspersions on the genuineness of his purchase without comment. It is doubtful if he even noticed it, he was so preoccupied.

"Come on, man," laughed Dick, "out with it. You've got the table, so you needn't mind telling us."

"Might I put off these things?" inquired the beaming Skinner; and, permission being granted, he cleared the table and pushed it forward into the middle of the room.

Walking round it, he examined each leg minutely, and at length, giving one a little pat, he uttered a satisfied grunt and seated himself above it on the corner of the table.

Then, with a knowing wink at his male listener, he commenced:—

"Well, sir, seeing that now it's mine (he tapped his pocket-book in which reposed the receipt), I don't mind telling you that that table has a history."

Miss Jane looked at her nephew apprehensively, as if doubtful whether the dealer had not "done" them after all; but Dick nodded reassuringly.

"Come now," he said; "you didn't buy it for its history, Mr. Skinner?"

"That worthy leered knowingly at the speaker, and after evidently considering whether he should take his hearers into his confidence his elation got the better of his usual caution, and he continued:—

"Well, not exactly, sir—not exactly. It's like this. Last evening, just as I was shutting up, in comes a young chap, as I told you before. He wanted an antique table, describing one very much like I had sold Miss Cunningham (patting the table affectionately).

"I showed him all I had in the shop, but nothing seemed to suit him; and presently he says, 'Where's the table you bought at old Mr. Walsh's sale?' That was about the kind of thing I wanted."

"Of course, I told him it was sold. And then he says, 'I suppose you know where it went?'

"At that I pricked up my ears. 'Well,' I said, cautiously, 'I can't say as I do. The gent who bought it was a total stranger to me, and said he was taking it abroad with him.'"

The dealer waved his arm deprecatingly. "These little—or dissimulations are necessary in a business way—you understand, sir?"

"Oh, quite so," returned Dick, much amused at his aunt's disgusted look. "Go on."

"At that," continued Skinner, "he seemed much cut up. 'The deuce!' he said, excitedly. 'Don't you think you could trace the purchaser? Man! I'd give you a hundred for that table!'

"Thinks I to myself, if he's willing to give a hundred pounds for the thing, it's probably worth a good deal more. So I just kept my mouth shut about its whereabouts (with a grin) and gave him to understand that in my opinion there was no earthly chance of ever recovering it."

"And then—out it comes!" almost shouted the dealer, his whole frame trembling with excitement.

"Old Walsh had house property bringing him in over two hundred and fifty pounds a year," said the stranger; "and this he drew for thirty years—while a few shillings a week was the very utmost he spent."

"What's forty times two hundred and fifty pounds?" he says.

"Call it ten thousand pounds," says I.

"And they never found a penny of it when he died!"

"No," said I, "they didn't. I often wondered where it went to."

"Then you needn't wonder any longer," replied the stranger, bitterly, "for old Betty Jones, who died last night—you remember, she used to clean up old Walsh's house occasionally—confessed to me just before she died that she once saw the old man

About the ...House

TESTED RECIPES.

Sweetbreads with Mushrooms.—Parboil sweetbreads, allowing eight medium-sized ones to a can of mushrooms. Cut the sweetbreads about half an inch square; stew until tender. Slice mushrooms and stew in the liquor for one hour. Then add to the sweetbreads a coffee cup of cream, pepper and salt, and a tablespoonful of butter. Sweetbreads boiled and served with green peas make a very nice dish.

Pound Cake.—Cream one pound sugar and three-fourths pound of butter; add the yolks of eight eggs well beaten, flavor to taste, and mix with all one pound flour, beating the whole well together.

Yellow Cake.—One teacupful sugar with half the quantity of butter; add the yolks of four eggs, beaten half a teacupful of milk, and two and a half teacupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of Price's Cream Baking Powder. Flavor with vanilla.

Lady Cake.—Take two and a half scant teacupfuls of flour, and after sifting mix well with it one heaping teaspoonful Price's Cream Baking Powder and sift again; add one and a half teacupfuls powdered sugar, blended with half a teacupful of butter; beat the whites of two eggs to a froth; add gradually to the flour half a teacupful of milk; follow with the sugar and the butter, and next the whites of the eggs, finishing up with a teaspoonful of the essence of almond. Bake in a hot oven for three-quarters of an hour.

Eggs a la Suisse.—Spread the bottom of a dish with two ounces of fresh butter; cover this with grated cheese; break eight whole eggs upon the cheese without breaking the yolks. Season with red pepper and salt if necessary; pour a little cream on the surface, strew about two ounces of grated cheese on the top, and set the eggs in a moderate oven for about a quarter of an hour. Pass a hot salamander over the top to brown it.

Birds' Nests.—Chop very fine one ounce of beef suet or cold meat, half a cupful of bread crumbs, season with chopped parsley, powdered thyme, and marjoram, a little grated rind of lemon, and half its juice, and one egg well beaten to bind the mixture. While you are preparing this mixture have four eggs on the stove to boil hard; ten minutes will be sufficient. Warm half a pint of gravy. When the eggs are boiled hard take them from the shells and cover them thickly with the mixture. Put a little butter in a stew pan, fry them a light brown, dish them up, cut them in halves (first cut off the top of the white that they might stand), and serve them hot with the hot gravy poured over them.

Welsh Rarebit.—The making of a Welsh rarebit is, as everybody knows, simple enough in itself, and yet rarely attended with the gratifying success the ambitious maker could desire. Many makers get the slices of bread too thick. They should not be more than half an inch thick. They should also be toasted lightly on both sides. After this preparation lay on them slices of rich cheese and put them in a pan till the cheese is melted. Mustard and pepper should be spread over them, but not too much of the latter—that is a common mistake. They should be served, of course, on very hot plates, and it is of great importance that the rarebit itself be hot, as otherwise it will congeal and be flabby and tasteless.

Garman Sweetbreads.—Boil them in water with a little salt; take off all the fat; cut in pieces the size of dice or smaller. Make a sauce with one tablespoonful of flour, butter

The teeth should be cleaned all over. Cleaning the mouth should be practiced after every meal with the same regularity with which the child gets a daily bath. Especially is the tooth toilet necessary after the last meal of the day.

To cure squeaky boots, get some boiled linseed oil. Pour this into a deep dinner dish and stand the boots in it, so as to allow the soles only to soak in it thoroughly for a few days. If this does not remove the annoyance repeat the process.

KITCHEN APRONS.

The best work and kitchen aprons are made of blue and white seersucker, one of their excellent qualities being that they require no ironing. It is possible to wash and shake out a dozen of these aprons in less time than it would take to launder half the number of gingham or calico ones. Seersucker may be had in plain white as well as the familiar stripes.

TOWELS.

Hemstitching on towels has been tried and found wanting. The plain hems are now secured by an overcast stitching which gives the effect of a heavy cord. A handsome towel may be made of strips of narrow linen crash overhanded together with the two seams covered with a fine brier stitch or narrow pattern in cross stitch, and is a suitable gift for the rich friend whom it seems difficult to remember because seeming to have everything she wants.

WORK BAGS.

An improvement on the work bags made entirely of silk are new ones made on a foundation of basket work. The little flat trays to be found in all sizes at Japanese shops are chosen, and the silk sewed on the inside rim. The basket is first lined and slightly padded with sachet if desired. The silk is gathered in bag fashion at the top, making a pretty and a substantial receptacle for sewing materials or embroidery.

WHY MEN DIE.

It has been said that few men die of old age, and that almost all persons die of disappointment, personal, mental, or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression "choked with rage," has little exaggeration in it, for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young, weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use—the latter take care of themselves the former do not. As it is with the body so it is with the mind and the temper; the strong are apt to break, or, like the candle, run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, which live temperate lives, have generally their prescribed term of years. Thus the horse lives twenty-five years, the ox fifteen to twenty, the lion about twenty, the hog ten or twelve, the rabbit eight, the guinea pig six or seven. The numbers all bear proportion to the time the animal takes to grow its full size. But man, of all animals, is one that seldom comes up to the average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to the physiological law, for five times twenty are one hundred; but instead of that, he scarcely reaches an average of four times the growing period. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-working of all animals. He is always the most irritable, and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes as wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own reflections.

coming as the night dress, but it is far more comfortable with one exception: in winter there are no comfortable folds in which to tuck the feet.

The most modish pajamas for summer wear are made of very fine handkerchief lines. The coat, trousers, military collar and cuffs are finished with hand hemstitching and there is no other embellishment except a finely wrought monogram or crest on sleeve or over the heart.

Other expensive pajamas are made of wash silk and are trimmed with stitched bands in dainty colors.

Both styles are quite out of reach for the woman with a small allowance, but for her there are night-pinnings galore of madras and gingham built for all the world exactly like mere man's.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Why won't women gear themselves together a little more carefully?

Now that shirt waist time is here, the old ten years' war between waist and skirt has broken out afresh. The waist line may well be called the parting of the ways.

No matter how swell a woman's garments may be, she is undone when they are. There are hundreds of not-a-hook, not-a-button, not-a-pin devices on the market for keeping plaques closed and waist and skirt together, but nothing yet invented does the work like a good, strong, old-fashioned hook and eye. The proper plan for her who would be firmly reefed together is to sew two strong eyes on every skirt band in the back; step number two—sew two strong hooks on a very narrow and stout webbing with a buckle on one end.

Strap this firmly on the outside of the shirt waist, fit the hooks to the eyes, and there you are, firm and taut and neat.

CAME FROM COFFEE.

A Case Where the Taking of Morphine Began With Coffee.

"For 15 years," says a young Ohio woman, "I was a great sufferer from stomach, heart and liver trouble. For the last 10 years the suffering was terrible; it would be impossible to describe it. During the last three years I had convulsions from which the only relief was the use of morphine."

"I had several physicians, nearly all of whom advised me to stop drinking tea and coffee, but as I could take only liquid foods, I felt I could not live without coffee. I continued drinking it until I became almost insane, my mind was affected, while my whole nervous system was a complete wreck. I suffered day and night from thirst and as water would only make me sick I kept trying different drinks until a friend asked me to try Postum Food Coffee."

"I did so, but it was some time before I was benefited by the change, my system was so filled with coffee poison. It was not long, however, before I could eat all kinds of foods and drink all the cold water I wanted and which my system demands. It is now 8 years I have drank nothing but Postum for breakfast and supper and the result has been that in place of being an invalid with my mind affected I am now strong, sturdy, happy and healthy."

I have a very delicate daughter who has been greatly benefited by drinking Postum, also a strong boy who would rather go without food for his breakfast than his Postum. So much depends on the proper cooking of Postum for unless it is boiled the proper length of time people will be disappointed in it. Those in the habit of drinking strong coffee should make the Postum very strong at first in order to get a strong coffee taste." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

A Conscientious Objector.

At five o'clock in the evening the Snapping Turtle cruiser, second-class, five thousand six hundred tons, ten thousand I.H.P., hauled off from the Tan-jong-paga wharf at Singapore and anchored in the stream. She had been coaling, and all day long the stream of basket-laden coolies had discharged their loads into her capacious bunkers until she literally would not hold another ounce. She was, by order of "My Lords," starting on a coal-endurance trial with a new brand of coal from Pulu-Limbang, which its owner, Donald MacPherson, averred to be the finest fuel ever put on board of a man-of-war.

"You'll observe," he had remarked to the chief-engineer of the Snapping Turtle, "when it comes aboard, a peculiar shine on it, and now you'll never have known the joy that comes of it until you've used it. Talk of best Welsh—pooh!"

The chief-engineer, being a man of few illusions and much experience, had sniffed contemptuously, and now the stuff was aboard he was remarking to his senior engineer:

"Shiny! I should jolly well think it is shiny, and if it don't run pure pitch into the ash-pits I shall be agreeably surprised."

The captain came off from the club at ten p.m. and ordered steam to be ready at six the next morning, and punctually to the moment the cruiser weighed and stood northwards through the Malacca Straits. It was the fine-weather season in the Indian Ocean and as they were simply ordered to experiment on the coal, it was a case of "there and back again," and the captain could please himself where he went; he was to return to Singapore when his bunkers were empty—that was all. The usual routine of a man-of-war at sea went on with its clockwork regularity; but on the second day out, just as the captain had lighted his after-luncheon cigar, and had composed himself in the depths of an arm-chair to read the Pink Un, a knock came at the cabin door, and the sentry thrust in his head.

"Staff-surgeon, sir, if you please, would like to speak to you."

"Ask him to come in."

The staff-surgeon, a tall, middle-aged man, made his appearance.

"Anything wrong, Holmes?" asked the captain. "You don't usually favor me at this time of day. Sit down and have a cheroot."

The staff-surgeon sat down opposite to his superior officer, but declined the proffered cheroot.

"I regret to say, sir, that I have very bad news. Hi-Fong, the Chinese ward-room second-steward, has an attack of small-pox."

The captain took his cigar out of his mouth, whistled, and put it back again.

"That's bad," he said after a pause, staring at the man opposite to him. "What's to do now, doctor?"

"I have quite made up my mind as to my course of action, sir, and I have come to you for your approval."

"Well, tell us what you propose."

"It is a bad case—a very bad case—and the isolation must be complete. I had thought, with your permission, of rigging a shelter over the star-board quarter-boat and putting the patient in there. In this fine weather he can come to no harm. The officer of the watch can see to it that no one is allowed to get into the

with the cane. 'What!' says 'is chum, 'and you eighteen? Why, I tell you that the first lieutenant can't do it. 'E can't even order it, I says. 'Oh, dry up!' says the boy; 'don't you see, you silly blighter, that I've 'ad it?' That's the same as what you'll be, Snubby, afore you're much older. You'll 'ave 'ad it, and much good may it do you."

So saying, the armourer's mate knocked the ashes out of his pipe and departed.

"I am a conscientious objector to this absurd practice," said Snubby, "and I shall refuse to submit."

An unholy joy pervaded the lower deck. They knew the man to be an obstinate fool; but they also knew their captain, and gleefully awaited developments. The following day the master-at-arms reported to the commander that Hetherington, E.R. A., wished to see him with regard to the vaccination-order, and at a quarter to twelve the interview took place. The lower deck was all agog with excitement; but the master-at-arms knew his business, and the interview was as private as circumstances permitted, although he could not prevent the quarterdeck sweepers from pretending great zeal in the sweeping of the deck in the immediate neighborhood. The report was transmitted by "Nobby" Clarke, A. B., to a highly appreciative audience during the dinner-hour:

"Me and Tiger (this was a meek ordinary seaman so christened) was a-sweeping o' the quarterdeck when Snubby came afore the commander. 'What do you want to see me about?' says the commander. 'About this 'ere vaccination turn-out, sir,' answered Snubby as bold as you like. 'Well, what about it?' 'Only as I'm a conscientious objector and a something primitive something.'—'Did you catch them words, Tiger?'"

"No," replied Tiger.

"Well, any'ow, 'e goes on and 'e says, using all o' their long words that 'e's so fond o'. 'I asseverate it to be the inal—something—privilege o' an Englishman to be a Primitive something and not to submit to no degrading operations,' 'e says. 'Oh, you do, do you?' answers the commander very quiet. 'Then, sir, is the sentiments o' the Primitive some-things what 'aven't never submitted.' 'Indeed?' says the commander, even quieter than before; and then 'e turns to Jordy (this is the generic name for the master-at-arms, and is supposed in some mystic way to be derived from gendarme!) and says, 'Dismiss this man. I'll give 'im 'is answer to-morrow.'"

"'E's always gassing about something, is that there Snubby, 'im and 'is Primitive some-things," remarked a quartermaster, with much disdain. "I don't 'old myself with none o' them there fancy religions, so so speak, and no more did the skipper o' my last ship. There was one o' them fat-headed Tiffes, just such another as Snubby, and 'e comes on the quarterdeck and wants to see the captain about 'is religion. 'Well,' says the old man, 'what's all this? What do these three men want, master-at-arms?' There was an ordinary seaman and a ship-steward's assistant along o' 'im. 'They says,' answers Jordy, 'something about religion, but I don't rightly understand myself, sir, what they wants to be at.' 'There's Church o' England,' says the old man, 'there's Roman Catholic,' 'e says, 'and there's Wesleyan; which o' 'em do you belong to?' 'If you please, sir,' says the Tiffy, 'me and these other two good men 'ere we belong to the Church o' the Lord.' 'The Church o' what?' says the old man. 'Now let me tell you I don't have no fancy religions aboard 'ere. There's three laid down in the Admiralty Instructions,' says 'e, 'and you can take your choice. And, damme! 'e says, 'what's good enough for me is good enough for the likes o' you, I'd 'ave you to know.'"

"And what did the Tiffy do?" asked

"In that case I propose to submit for your professional opinion a plan of my own to see if it meets with your concurrence."

The doctor bowed again. The captain then turned to the complacent Snubby, who thought that things were going his way, and that in a very few minutes he would be sent forward unvaccinated, an object of admiration to all the lower deck.

"I won't call you an obstinate fool," remarked the captain slowly, "because if I did I should be paying you a compliment; but I am now about to explain exactly what I am going to do with you—I suppose." turning to the doctor, "that if this man is segregated from the rest of the ship's company for a period of three weeks, and if he does not develop the disease, he may be considered as fairly safe?"

"I should prefer a month, sir," answered the doctor gravely.

"He shall certainly have it. In that case he will have to finish his period of quarantine ashore, as our cruise only lasts another three weeks."

"And now," continued the captain, "for you. Poor Hi-Fong is dead and buried; he was put in the starboard quarter-boat; you shall live in the port quarter-boat until we reach Singapore. Master-at-arms, march this engine-room artificer aft. See him into the quarter-boat, and report to me when he is there."

"Right turn, quick march," came the order.

"But, sir"—said Snubby.

"Ah, yes," said the captain, with the ghost of a smile hovering round his clean-shaven mouth, "one moment, doctor, please. Under the circumstances I have but very little doubt you will agree with me in what I am going to say now, and that is, that owing to the space in which this engine-room artificer will be confined it would be decidedly unadvisable to give him full rations?"

"It would decidedly be most detrimental to his health," replied the doctor.

"And the question of his grog also arises," pursued the captain.

"Rum," said the doctor in a grave voice, "would under the circumstances be most unadvisable."

"Right turn," came the inexorable voice of the master-at-arms; "quick march."

"But sir"—began Snubby again.

"Silence!" thundered the captain, his blue eyes flashing fire. The pride of the trade-union quailed visibly, and, followed by the master-at-arms, made his way to the quarter-boat, into which he humbly climbed. The yeoman of the signals had been an undetected listener and spectator of the whole performance from the break of the poop. Once Snubby was safely disposed of in the cutter the yeoman fled like a lapwing to the lower deck, and the whole ship's company gave themselves over to a restrained and decorous mirth.

Once again did the "still" ring out from the bugle after quarters, and the men absolutely held their breath with curiosity. The pipe shrilled through the quiet evening air. "D'you 'ear there? Engine-room artificer Hetherington is a conscientious objector to vaccination; consequently 'e will not be vaccinated same as the rest o' the ship's company; but considering that an unvaccinated man is a great danger aboard, 'e is put in quarantine for a month. The first three weeks will be in the port quarter-boat till we return to Singapore, when 'e will be sent to the quarantine station. As 'e will not 'ave no opportunity for to take exercise, 'is rations will be reduced to 'six-upon-four,' and as rum is bad for the disease, 'e will not be allowed no grog. Any one communicating with 'im in any way whatever will be considered as liable to quarantine, and will be placed in one o' the other boats under the same restrictions."

The chief-boatswain's mate paused and studied the paper which he held

THE WOMEN OF JAPAN

MUST BE HUMBLE, OBEDIENT AND SILENT.

She Must Realise That She Is Stupid and Inferior to a Man.

Japanese women are full of interest for foreign devils in these days. A woman who has travelled much in unbeaten tracks in Japan says that Japanese wives are faithful under circumstances which we would regard as most trying. Even apparent fidelity on the part of the Japanese husband is not considered a virtue or so much as a conventional requirement. The first duty of the Japanese wife is to bring children into the world and then to care for and wait upon them. Her second duty is to become a slave to her mother-in-law.

A translation of the code of morals for women from a little book on the history and customs of Japan, published more than a quarter of a century ago, throws much light upon the estimation in which women are held there and upon certain Japanese social customs.

HERE IS THE CODE:

First Lesson—Every girl, when of age, must marry a man of a different family; therefore her parents must be more careful of her education than that of a son, as she must be subject to her father-in-law and mother-in-law, and serve them. If she has been spoiled she will quarrel with her husband's relatives.

Second—It is better for women to have a good mind than a beautiful appearance. Women who have a bad mind, their passions are turbulent, their eyes seem dreadful, their voices loud and chattering and when angry they will tell their family secrets, and besides laugh at and mock other people and annoy and be spiteful toward them. These things are all improper for women to do, as they ought to be chaste, amiable and gentle.

Third—Parents must teach their daughters to keep separate from the other sex. They must not see or hear any iniquitous thing. The old custom is, man and women shall not sit on the same mat, nor put their clothing in the same place, shall have different bathrooms, shall not give or take anything directly from hand to hand. During the evening, when women walk out, they shall carry a lantern, and on walking out, even with their families, men must keep separate from their female relatives. People who neglect these rules are not polite and bring a reproach on their families. No girl shall marry without the permission of her parents and the management of a medium, and though she meets with such a sad fate as to be killed, she must keep as solid a mind as metal and stone, and

DO NO UNCHASTE THING.

Fourth—The house of the husband is that of the wife, and though her husband be poor she must not leave his house; if she does and is divorced it will be a disgrace to her all her life. The reasons why a man may divorce his wife are seven. When she is disobedient to her father-in-law and mother-in-law; when she is unfaithful; when she is jealous when she has leprosy, when she is childless, when she steals, when she has a chattering tongue.

To the last reason the explanatory clause is added: "For the gabbling of a woman often destroys the peace of families."

In mercy to the childless wife, this clause is added: "If she is amiable and gentle, she shall not be divorced, but her husband, shall adopt a child, or, if his concubine have a child when his wife hath none, he shall not divorce her."

At the end of all the reasons for divorce it is added: "When a woman is one driven out of her husband's house it is a great reproach to her."

Fifteenth—A woman does not succeed her parents, but her father-in-law and mother-in-law; therefore she must be kinder to them than to her own parents. When a woman is married she shall seldom pay a visit

to her own parents, only a messenger shall be sent; likewise to other relatives and friends. She shall not pride herself on her own descent.

Sixteenth—Though a woman have many servants, it is the rule of women that she do all her business herself. She shall sew the clothing and cook the food of her father-in-law and mother-in-law; she shall wash the clothing and sweep the mat of her husband, and when she nurses her child, she shall wash the linen herself. Women always shall live within the house, and also not go out without any business.

Seventeenth—When a woman has a female servant, she shall look after her, as her mind is ignorant, untutored and verbose and when she takes a spite at the relatives of her mistress's husband, she will slander them; and if her mistress is not wise, she will believe her, and will take an ill-will to her husband's family. As her husband's friends were previously strangers to her, such disputes can easily happen; therefore, she must not believe her servant's words, and disturb the family peace of her husband's relatives; and such a servant she will dismiss, as such low persons must do such low things. A mistress must check her servant when she makes a mistake, and pity her stupidity, and warn her to be

MORE CAREFUL IN FUTURE.

Eighteenth—There are two bad qualities in women—that they slander or take a spite at some one, are jealous and ignorant; seven or eight women in ten have these maladies. This is a sign that women are comparatively inferior to men; they therefore must remedy them. The most of these is ignorance, and it is the source of the remainder.

The minds of women generally are as dark as the night, and are more stupid than men's; they do not notice what is before them, and they slander innocent persons; they envy the happiness of others, and pet their children, all to the discredit of their husbands. Women are stupid; therefore, they must be humble and obedient to their husbands. In all stations of life, the wife must stand behind her husband; though she may have done good deeds, she must not be vain of them.

Though it be said she is bad, she shall not resist; she will continue to improve herself, and be careful not to repeat the same fault, and when she comports herself wisely, the intimacy between herself and her husband through life will be a happy one.

The foregoing lessons all girls shall be taught from their infancy, and they shall study them by reading and writing, so that they don't forget them.

ORGY OF SUPERSTITION.

An Insane Barber's Doings in a Portugal Village.

An almost incredible display of ignorance and superstition has just taken place at a village in Northern Portugal, near Coimbra. An old man having to all appearances died, the neighbors laid him out for burial and called in a barber to shave him, leaving him alone at night with the supposed corpse. As a matter of fact, the old man was not dead, but only in a fit, and directly the brush touched his face he rose up and began to talk excitedly.

The barber was so frightened that he went raving mad, and rushing to the door of the house, bellowed until the entire village was roused and the people flocked to the house. Then he showed them the old man alive in his burial clothes, and declared that he the barber was Christ and had power to raise the dead.

He called upon all who wished to save their souls to follow him into the village church to return thanks for the miracle. The entire village followed the yelling maniac to the church, where he ascended the altar steps, took his place in the niche of

DWARFS MAY FIGHT DUEL.

Rivals Madly Infatuated With Princess Chiquita.

A serious love affair in the world of dwarfs is just now engaging the attention of Paris, and it is hinted that the outcome may be a duel.

Princess Chiquita, a tiny American woman, who was born in 1881, stands 2 feet 6 inches in her high-heeled boots, and weighs nineteen pounds, is now on exhibition at Bostock's menagerie at the Paris Hippodrome.

Some time ago two dwarfs, who also happened to be in Paris—Auguste, who is 26 years old and stands 3 feet 6 inches high, and Delphin, aged 21, height 2 feet 7 inches—went to see the little lady, and both fell desperately in love. Auguste is a Frenchman, and Delphin a German, and both started writing inflammatory love letters to the little princess, who, as became a well-bred young lady, handed the letters to her papa, a man of normal size and appearance.

The French dwarf is, however, of a jealous and fiery character, and on hearing yesterday that the German dwarf Delphin had been to see the princess, and had handed her a bouquet which had been graciously accepted, is now beside himself with anger. He has threatened that if Delphin continues to pay such decided attentions to the lady he will challenge him to fight a duel. Delphin, on the other hand, says that he is "not afraid of that big French bully Auguste."

Princess Chiquita, who converses equally well in English and German, declares that she is quite happy to remain as she is. Auguste, she said, she feared was rather quick-tempered, and Delphin was so ardent and sentimental that she hardly liked to take all that he had said for gospel truth. "I do hope the silly boys will not fight about me," she said.

THE STURDY JAP.

Hardy Because He Has Been Inured to Discomfort.

Little! The idea that Japan is a land of little people is at the best a half-truth, and therefore doubly misleading, says the London Mail. The average Jap we see in Europe gives no fair idea of the physique of his people. He nearly always belongs to the professional classes. Now, the professional and prosperous Jap, is, one must admit, as a rule small and of apparently little stamina. He gives one the same impression as does the Paris boulevardier of having frittered away his manhood on worthless things. But he no more represents the average man of his people than does the boulevardier represent the French peasant.

The average Japanese man, while not tall, gives one the impression of being probably the hardest man on earth. He lives perpetually in the open air and on the simplest food. His home consists of paper screens, which never shut the air wholly out, and are always open a great part of the day.

He is hardy because he has been inured to the most extreme discomfort since infancy. He does not know what comfort is. His home has practically no furniture. Matting, bedding (no bed) and a tray for food supply his wants. In a land cold beyond belief over a large part of the year, he never has a coal fire, but warms himself over a box holding a few fragments of burning charcoal.

PRETTY FEET.

They Are the Best Adapted for Raising Corns.

The popular notion of a pretty foot is a small foot with a high instep, but this would not commend itself to the true artist, because it is too short, and consequently not in proportion to the size of the

THE CENTRE OF FASHION

THE DRAWING ROOM A CAUSE OF MUCH BUYING.

Cost of a Presentation at Court Averages About \$1,000 a Person.

The percentage of people who really know what good effect a State drawing room has upon trade is insignificant, says London Answers. It is not a mere Royal and social function, got up to kill time. The prime object of a drawing room is to influence trade; it acts as a stimulus upon the commerce of the country.

The phrase "upper ten" means that there are 10,000 persons moving about in society who are, if not enormously wealthy, certainly very rich. The aristocracy itself and its own immediate connections can count on something like 50,000 persons, 20,000 of which are named in Debrett. A very good half of this number, representing capital running into nine figures, resides in the metropolis during the best part of the London season, which extends from February to May.

Everyone who is any one gravitates to that centre of wealth and beauty for that period, and as entertaining is the order of the day, and of the night as well, the amount spent in this direction is appalling. Tens of thousands of pounds in the aggregate are paid over to various people in business, and all of this wealth, with the exception of, say 20 per cent, is paid out to workmen as the price of their labor and for material supplied.

Every presentation at Court means at least £200 per head.

A LOW AVERAGE.

and this money is paid away as the price of labor and for material supplied in the making of costly gowns and so forth.

Jewelry is not included in that comparatively low sum. If we add to that £200 costly rings, brooches, pendants, coronets, bracelets, clasps, buckles and so forth—and very few rich debutantes make their first public obeisance to their Majesties without carrying on their persons something new in the way of jewelry—and if we take into consideration the amount spent in odds and ends, perhaps £500 will hardly cover all the expenses incurred by a debutante.

Every drawing room sees at least 1,000 presentations—as many as 4,000 persons have been presented at one sitting—so that the cost of a single drawing-room function runs into about £500,000 sterling per every 1,000 presentations; £100,000 of that sum (20 per cent.) is reserved as profit, and the remainder is paid out for labor and material supplied.

There are at least four Royal drawing-rooms in the season, besides State concerts, which are almost as costly as the former functions; and so, taking these State ceremonies into account, we may follow up the bill of costs, and work out the total as being, in round, plain figures, £2,000,000.

The individual social functions are as costly in proportion, and as no fewer than about

5,000 FORMAL DINNERS.

receptions, balls and gatherings (sometimes called "crushers") are held or given by many of the 50,000 persons of smart society during the season, the outlay must come within measurable distance of that required to build up successfully the few great State functions.

Thus we get a total of about £6,000,000 sterling to be spent by British society during the great season which is now commencing.

Those figures represent money spent from the outer ring of society's best circles—the private side of them as it were. But there is the official side to be taken into account.

Starting with the King and Queen

JAPAN IN TIME OF PEACE

JAPS THE HAPPIEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD.

Enjoy Long Walks With Their Children and the Old People

"The people of Japan are the gayest in the world, for all that they ignore completely the greater portion of European amusements and sports. The Buddhist respect for life denies to them the pleasure of hunting. They have no concert seasons. Society life and the little enjoyments that tickle the vanity are utterly unknown to the vast majority of the Japanese," says a writer in the Revue de Paris.

"Their recreations are traditional. By the rich the classic dances of the Guechas are preferred, and by all other classes the national theatre is the favorite, while the circus, where wrestling matches go on, is also largely patronized.

"But the Japanese recreation par excellence is walking. To take a walk a la Japonaise is to go ahead and be delighted with the ever changing scenery, to become attached to creatures and things, to the throngs, to the buildings, to the temples, to the forests, to the flowers, the rocks and the clouds.

"The Japanese walk first through the streets of their cities, especially Tokio, Nagoya and Kioto. They seem to take extreme pleasure in the spectacles presented before their eyes. The greater portion of them travel with their families. The old people are treated with the greatest consideration.

THE LITTLE CHILDREN.

dressed in bright colors, are carried on the backs of the fathers and mothers. Kouroumas (little push carts) are steered through the crowds. The Guechas (dancing girls) appear in the loud costumes which indicate their profession. They move along with a joyous air, and everybody admires them. On both sides of the streets there are some great bazaars and many little shops. Their paper lanterns give out a strange light, like that of an impressionist picture. The women examine the stuffs for sale, and bargain just for fun. In the illuminated gardens the visitors take ice cream made of crushed ice, fine sugar and soha.

"But Japanese gaiety is especially manifested at popular festivals, and these are frequent. Very often, the feast is purely local. On the occasion of some anniversary, processions move around a temple; the streets are illuminated and decorated; little multi-colored flags are suspended before the houses; and paper lanterns with harmonious colors, surmounted by little umbrellas made of red or blue paper, are hung before each door. The streets assume, especially in the evening, a strange aspect. A real artistic sentiment applied to materials of the commonest kind, such as paper, wood, stones, feathers and straw, produces charming and fragile objects of beauty which are admired by all, rich and poor, during several evenings.

"At Yokohama I witnessed the annual feast of boys. On that day, the Japanese stick up bamboo poles in front of their houses. On the tops of these poles are attached enormous paper fishes of the most brilliant colors, and these fishes swell out and flutter in the breezes.

THE NUMBER OF FISHES

attached to each pole signifies the number of boys in the house. In this way the parents express the wish that their boys may be able to ascend the current of life, overcoming all obstacles; just as the carp goes up the rivers in spite of the current. All the inhabitants go to the tops of the neighboring hills to enjoy the queer spectacle of the city surmounted by these singular fishes. Abundance of healthy and cheap amuse-

he the barber) was Christ and had power to raise the dead.

He called upon all who wished to save their souls to follow him into the village church to return thanks for the miracle. The entire village followed the yelling maniac to the church, where he ascended the altar steps, took his place in the niche of a saint, and called upon them all to pray, declaring that they could only purchase pardon by absolute obedience to him as the representative of God.

The terrified people clamored for mercy, and then, by his orders, stripped themselves amid the wildest excitement and marched round the church, headed by the demented barber.

On their return he told them to clothe themselves and return to their houses, as they had been cleansed from sin and born again.

It was not until the next day that the priest heard of this dreadful scene.

DEEP BREATHING HEALTHY.

The Natural Cure—Habit Easy to Acquire.

Deep breathing cannot be practised too often in the open air, and the clearer and purer the air, the deeper you should breathe. It will seem a hard task at first, but one soon will find it pleasant, and the results will be apparent in straighter shoulders, better developed chest, clearer skin, and sweeter breath. This method of breathing is the real "elixir of life," and better than any youth restorer in the market.

In a short time you will be breathing correctly, awake or asleep. It is to be remembered that deep breathing also fills out sunken and hollow cheeks, clears the lungs, and reduces the abdomen.

It is a comparatively easy task to teach children who have not acquired fixed bad habits, whose clothing admits of perfect freedom, how to breathe properly. The habit of deep breathing is formed quickly, and in normal conditions is maintained through life.

The weak, who have cramped their lungs and relaxed all the breathing muscles, will find that the formation of the new habit requires persistent daily practice, but when it is once established they will have health and vigor.

FROM MARKET TOLLS.

The Duke of Bedford draws an income of £12,000 a year from the tolls of Covent Garden Market, London, and every orange, every potato, every bunch of flowers which passes through the market contributes to his income. The Duke has 118 acres of the Metropolis. The Duke of Portland has 300 acres, covered with great shops and houses, and the Duke of Westminster has sold land for building on at £6 10. per foot. Lord Salisbury owns part of the Strand, including the land on which the Hotel Cecil and the Savoy Theatre stand, and the Duke of Norfolk is among the great land-owners of the capital.

HAIRDRESSING.

Hairdressing is an elaborate study in Japan, where the style of the coiffure generally indicates the position and age of the lady. Thus girls of eight or nine wear their hair in a bow at the back, wound round with red crape, the front being left bare except for two locks dangling at the side, and the marriageable damsel comb their tresses high in front and arrange them either in the shape of a butterfly or a half-opened fan. A widow looking out for a second spouse twists her locks round a long shell hairpin, placed horizontally across the back of the head, while she who vows to remain faithful to the dear departed cuts her hair short and combs it plainly back without any parting.

They Are the Best Adapted for Raising Corns.

The popular notion of a pretty foot is a small foot with a high instep, but this would not commend itself to the true artist, because it is too short, and consequently not in proportion to the size of the body.

Notice one of these so-called pretty feet, and you will find that the toes have a decided tendency to double under, just as though they were trying to grip something. This tendency is brought about by the arch of the instep, the very characteristic that gives the foot its much-prized prettiness. The tendon is stretched, and the toes double under.

This cramped position, and the fact that with feet of this shape one walks on the ball of the foot, and wears a hole in the centre of the sole of the boot, leads to the raising of corns on the prominent portions. There are so many of these prominent portions.

Such a foot requires to have a boot made especially for it, but in practice it does not receive this attention, and a ready-made boot only increases the deformity.

There is a fact in connection with the popular pretty foot which will surprise most people. It is this: Such a foot is representative of the first stage of the development of a crippled foot. Of course, this does not mean that the owner will become a cripple in later years, but it means that if the prettiness be perpetuated in the children and other descendants, they will become cripples.

The ankle bone is too high, and, as a consequence, the heel does not touch the ground of its own accord. It is almost like walking with a higher heel to one's boot, and the owner of the foot walks more on the toes than other persons. As this develops, the ankle bone gets higher, and takes the heel with it, and there is a constantly increasing tendency to walk on the toes.

LIFE-SAVING GLOBES.

Successful trials were made recently on the dangerous coast of Jutland with two of the life-saving globes invented by Captain Donvig. The wind was blowing a heavy gale, with dangerous breakers on the reefs. The first globe was filled with ballast equal to the weight of twenty men; the other, in addition to the ballast, contained five persons, including the inventor. The globes fully proved their stability and seaworthiness. Captain Donvig's invention is a small, globular vessel about 20 feet in diameter. About twenty persons can be seated round it inside. The means for obtaining air, even when the vent is sealed down, are very ingenious and practical.

AFFECT BREATHING.

The perfumes of certain flowers affect the digestion or breathing, or cause dizziness, and even fainting fits. Vanilla is troublesome to many, so is the white flower of the Ligustrum japonicum, and the Pitospermum. The tuberose, jasmine, and lilac are objectionable to some. The datura arborescens makes people drowsy. This action of flowers is due to the scent, and is distinct from the influence of pollen, which produces hay fever.

AN EIGHT-HOUR MONUMENT.

The first monument to trade unionism was erected recently in Melbourne, Australia. It is called the "Eight-Hour Monument," as it is in commemoration of the eight-hour system, which was begun in Australia forty-eight years ago. The monument is a tall marble pillar, surmounted by an oblong block holding a globe and torch. The word "Prosperity" is written on the globe and three large figure eights are engraved upon the block.

500,000 sterling to be spent by British society during the great season which is now commencing.

Those figures represent money spent from the outer ring of society's best circles—the private side of them as it were. But there is the official side to be taken into account.

Starting with the King and Queen and the unnumbered officers of the State and of the household, numbering nearly 100 heads and chiefs, and then counting the Prince and Princess of Wales and their household, and afterward passing from these Royal personages to other members of the Royal family and their separate households, the amount spent by them in so many different ways will greatly swell that spent by private persons. It cannot be less than £500,000 in all.

Then there are the great diplomatic circles both British and foreign, whose regular presence at Royal and society functions lends such a dash of brilliant color to the gorgeous living pictures to be seen by the privileged only. These diplomatists spend freely, in the aggregate, quite £100,000 during a single season.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Mercy is never mushy. Regret cannot uproot wrong. Labor is the salt of our lives. Doubts make a poor refuge from duty.

It takes more than a fence to make a garden.

A shallow man usually has his soul in his skin.

There is no clear thinking apart from clean living.

Man's noblest right is that of giving up his rights.

Rest is religion's opportunity for reinvigoration.

Present character is a prophecy of future condition.

Nothing blinds the soul quicker than winking at sin.

He who loses no love for others loses all life for himself.

Respectability may be quite different from righteousness.

The worst blasphemy is that of profession without practice.

Platitudes against sin are as harmful as applause for sin.

In the divine scales a dime often weighs more than a dollar.

No man has any spiritual blessing that he can keep to himself.

No condemnation of wrong is so effective as the commendation of right.

The friends we can never lose are the ones we say we have lost in death.

A man is worth what he takes out of the world, not what he leaves in it.

God cannot blot out the past, but he can prevent its blight on the future.

QUEEN AND COLOR-SERGEANT.

A new story, throwing a glorious light on the late Queen Victoria's character, is told by the Rev. R. Harris Lloyd, of Kingston, who for six years was a Wesleyan army chaplain. A color-sergeant of the Scots Guards, selected to drill Prince Arthur of Connaught, was included in the invitations to a theatrical entertainment at Buckingham Palace. On the ground that this form of entertainment had been a snare to him in his younger days, and that he had made a vow never again to indulge in it, the soldier begged to be excused. In a few days he was summoned into the presence of the late Queen Victoria, who addressed him in the following words: "I have sent for you, sergeant, in order to tell you how much I honor you for the noble stand you made for your Christian principles, and I ask you to accept this breakfast service as a token of how your Queen appreciates men who are true to their deepest convictions."

way the parents express the wish that their boys may be able to ascend the current of life, overcoming all obstacles, just as the carp goes up the rivers in spite of the current. All the inhabitants go to the tops of the neighboring hills to enjoy the queer spectacle of the city surmounted by these singular fishes. Abundance of healthy and cheap amusements is one of the characteristic traits of Japanese life.

"The Japanese are singularly fond of long walks in the country. They admire all the changes which they find in the scenery—all the different colors of the land and the clouds, the reflections of the moon and the brilliance of the snow. They follow with the eye of an artist the movements of an animal, of a bird, or even of an insect. I have seen Japanese of a very humble station in life, standing for several moments admiring the storks gliding among the pine trees, and the lanterns of a public garden. They know how to take an interest in things to which the most sensitive of Europeans are indifferent. For flowers they have a particular devotion. The most popular festivals, the national festivals are celebrated, not as they are among us, to mark the anniversaries of bloody battles or of wretched revolutions, but to welcome the appearance of certain flowers. They move along in joyous bands, from the beginning of the month of February, to admire the blossoms of the plum trees, and to enjoy odor, which is celebrated in their old songs. They go to see the cherry trees in blossom at the beginning of April, the azaleas, the gladioli at the beginning of May and the lotus in the month of August. In autumn the red leaves of the maple trees become the objects of their delight. The first week in November is the time for

THE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

"In the suburbs of the great cities this village is remarkable for the number of its flowers. The public and private gardens of the Japanese are altogether different from ours. They have gravelled walks bordered by pines and maples. There are immense trees, dwarf trees and shrubs chosen for the color of their leaves or flowers. There is a lake, there are streams, bridges, rock work, stone lanterns and tiny Shintoist chapels, all of which form the indispensable elements of a Japanese garden. They are arranged like a picture, following the rules of refined aestheticism dating from the fifteenth century and varying according to the different schools. In the garden of a tea house of Osaka a Japanese friend said to me: 'In two weeks all Osaka will come here. In the morning to witness the opening of the iris.'

"Frequently in some spot, famous for the beauty of its flowers or for the magnificence of the landscape, a woodland, an island, a lake or a cascade, a temple is erected. Japanese families love to go there. They bring the old people and all the little children. It is the gayest of all pilgrimages. At first they go to salute the gods. The gravel spread in front of the temple crackles under the feet of the pilgrims, and in this way notifies the gods that visitors are approaching. These visitors ring little bells and clap their hands to call up the gods, just as they do in the taverns to call up the servants. Then, with smiling faces, they say a short prayer and drop their contributions into the boxes, after which they visit the temple and admire the antique sculptures and the gilded lacovers. Finally they all go off in family groups to chat and to laugh in the tea houses established in the neighborhood of the holy places."

DIDN'T WANT THE FAMILY.

He had at last summoned up courage to "ask papa," when, to his astonishment, the blustering parent demanded: "Are you capable of supporting a family, sir?"

BOYS' SUITS

Spring is tip-toeing along and the boys are beginning to appear at school in their new clothes. Your boy is wondering when it will be his turn. We are ready to rig him out from head to foot.

Splendid wearing Cheviots, Serges and Tweeds. Single and Double Breasted styles. Some with Vests.

Smart looking, wear resisting suits,

\$2.75, \$3.00 \$3.50, \$4.00

up to \$7.00.

FOR SMALLER BOYS

We have Blouse Suits, Norfolk and Russian Suits at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50.

There are many handsome new styles out for spring wear.

J. L. BOYES.
THE CLOTHIER

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class.

Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont., Specialist at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1884 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee,

from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN BLEMISHES.

HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently.

Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, MAY 11th.

WILTON.

Mrs. Balkwell, Essex county, was in the village on Friday, attending the burial of her sister, Florence Lake, Sydenham.



New Spring Oxfords

The season for Low Shoes has arrived. Ladies who want variety in dressy Low Shoes will find them here.

Call and see them.

LADIES Dorothy Dodd, Ideal Patent, Kid throughout, French and Cuban Heels..... **\$3.75**

LADIES Dorothy Dodd Patent and Vici Kid..... **\$3.00**

LADIES "Empress" Oxford Great values **\$2.00 & \$2.50**

LADIES Dressy, French and Opera Heels These will surprise you **\$1.50**

LADIES Catchy Shoes Dongola..... **\$1.00 & \$1.25**

BARGAIN SEEKERS will find our tables attractive. Real Shoe Bargains, special. 1 table Ladies Colonial Shoes, \$1.50 now 85c.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

HAM AND EGGS

A few nice Smoked Hams, And some new laid Eggs.

Try the New Coffee

Ubero Brand, best in the market. Sold only by

JOY & PERRY.

CENTREVILLE.

About all the farmers in this part have commenced seeding.

Another wedding is announced to take place in the village during the week.

The corpse placed in the R. C. vault here during the past winter were interred on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. McKenty leaves for Winnipeg on Saturday.

Dr. M. James, M.T.T., attenden the re-interment of his father on Tuesday.

A great amount of maple syrup has been made in this part the last couple of weeks.

The cheese factory here commenced operations for the season on the 21st.

Anson Dennison has a gang of men engaged cutting shingles.

There is a lot of building and repairing going on here at present.

The farmers around here have disposed of a large amount of hay lately.

Ready Mixed Paints.

Buy nothing but the best it is the cheapest in the end. Both the Sterling and the Elephant, and prices right at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

Pure Maple Syrup and Sugar from Brome County, which will be offered as low in price as such product can be offered. Now is your time to avail yourselves of something choice for canning for future use.

THE COXALL CO.

BELLROCK.

A shadow of gloom was thrown over the neighborhood here by the sudden death of Mrs. John Sagniff, on the 5th inst. A husband and five young children are left to

Quarterly meeting will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday morning next at 10.30.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Epworth League took place Tuesday.

E. Sutton and Bert Conway left last week for the North-west.

Joseph Davy left for the North-west going via Napanee.

Miss Manning left for her home in Toronto on Friday, after and extended visit with Mrs. E. W. Stickney.

Mrs. J. G. Gordon, Colebrooke spent Saturday with Miss Mary Baker.

E. Price and Miss Bessie, and Miss Lucy Hinch, Hinch, attended St. John's church on Friday evening.

The boys of the N. H. S. have organized a baseball club, but as yet no move has been made to re-organize the town team.

Mr. Lindsay and Miss Florence Grange Napanee, were in town on Friday.

F. D. Moore, our popular tenor vocalist, took part in the concert at Sillsville on Friday evening.

It would seem now that the report that we were to lose our station agent was a false alarm, as the genial W. B. is still stamping tickets at the same old stand and still making the time sheet of the departure of trains, a few minutes late.

The annual meeting of the women's auxiliary was held at the residence of Mrs. Sproule, Camden East, Tuesday, April 26. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Ashcroft McWilliams; Vice President, Mrs. George E. Hinch; Secretary, Miss Saunders; Treasurer, Miss Sproule; Delegate, Miss Saunders.

A most satisfactory report was read of the year's work, and the future of the society is very bright.

Liquid Veneer makes old things new, furniture, pianos, carriages, bicycles. Sold only at **BOYLE & SON.**

A full supply of flour, Cream of the west, 1 car of victor and corn oat food. A large stock of all kinds of cereal foods, which will be sold at cost price. Bibby's cream equivalent oil cake. Flaxseed for calves. A full stock of shorts. Groceries, one price to all. **E. LOYST.**

WILTON.

The Willing Workers gave an Easter festival last week on Monday evening and despite the bad roads realized \$13. Easter refreshments and an entertaining program made a very pleasant and sociable evening. This week on Tuesday evening the

OWING TO REMOVAL On Account of Fire

We will offer for ONE MONTH ONLY, the following special bargains in Spring Suitings.

\$15 Suits to order for \$13
\$17 Suits to order for \$15
\$18 Suits to order for \$16
\$19 Suits to order for \$17

A corresponding reduction on Blue and Black Serges, also Trousers at greatly reduced figures.

JAMES WALTERS.

The Merchant Tailor, Napanee.

Harshaw Block, Upstairs, Entrance next Pryn's Liquor Store.

Ferry Notice.

The proprietor of Hay Bay Ferry wishes to notify the travelling public that there will be strictly no ferrying on Sundays, except in case of doctors, funerals, and sickness. **N. Woodcock, Prop.**

W. C. T. U.

On Saturday afternoon April 30th an address will be given in the parlors of the Western Methodist church by Miss Charlotte Wiggins, lecturer and organizer for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. All the ladies of the town are cordially invited to be present. Meeting begins at 3.30 o'clock.

Presentation.

Previous to the departure of Mr. Perry Gault for Winnipeg on April 16th, his fellow employees of the Robinson Co. presented him with a beautiful gold watch charm. Three links, with the letters F. L. T. adorn the front side, while on the back is engraved the following inscription: "J. P. Gault, from his fellow-employees of the Robinson Co. April 16th 1904."

Wallace's Carbolic Tooth Powder

saves the teeth and the filling too.

ASK YOUR DENTIST
25c a Bottle

at The Red Cross Drug Store
T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.
The Prescription Drugist.

Improvements.

The repairs to the Grange block are being speedily pushed along. Madole & Wilson have the contract for putting on the roof and will have it completed in a very short time. New metallic ceilings are being put in the stores formerly occupied by John Paisley and the Lonsdale Woolen Mills. Mr. Paisley expects to have his place open for business by May 9th.

Mr. John Milligan has started the foundation work for his building on the corner opposite the Public Library.

T. G. Caracallan is also having his premises at the foot of Centre street put in shape for the receiving of the two buildings to be removed there from the new park site.

Paints oils, glass, putty, alabaster, full line painters tools. The best ready mixed paints on earth. **BOYLE & SON.**

Wallace's Drug Store

WILTON.

Mrs. Balkwell, Essex county, was in the village on Friday, attending the burial of her sister, Florence Lake, Sydenham.

Herbert Lapum met with a painful accident on Friday evening, getting a piece of iron in his eye. Dr. Maybee removed the piece, but he still has a very sore eye.

Miss Lampkins, Moscow, is visiting Miss Greta Asselstine.

Freemont Mills, left Monday for Toronto, where he has secured a position in the street car service.

Mrs. Thompson and Miss Neva Lapum returned last Thursday from a visit with friends in Kingston.

Close's Mills are now grinding every day.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

Platform Scales.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

BATH.

Miss Alice Chambers, of Chambers, has been visiting at her sister's Mrs. Chas. Johnston.

The ice has gone out of the bay which makes it look more like spring.

Mrs. Frank Mills and family, Napanee, are visiting at Cornelius Mills' this week.

Mrs. James Graham and daughter, Gladys, are visiting friends in Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. W. H. Ryan and son, Willie, Deseronto, spending the past week at the Hotel National have returned home.

D. W. Ball and Albert Ball, Watertown, N. Y., were here for a few days. G. A. Wartman was in Cataqua at the interment of his mother's remains.

George Davy has been appointed sexton of Bath Methodist church.

Refrigerators, Ice cream freezers, lawn mowers, garden shears, lawn hose, nozzels.

BOYLE & SON.

Windrot salt in barrels at \$1.40, bags 100 lbs \$1.10 at

GREY LION GROCERY.

DESMOND.

The funeral of Jacob McDonald was held in the Methodist church, Camden East, on April 9th, after which the body was placed in the Newburg vault. The family have the sympathy of all in their sad bereavement. Edgar Church and wife and Mrs. Salsbury spent a few days here last week calling on friends.

There was no school last week owing to the illness of our teacher, Miss Price. She is unable to teach again this week and her sister has assumed her duties.

Word was received from Peterboro that Miss Emma Carscadden, a former Desmond girl, was married in that town on Tuesday last to V. Davison, Kingston. Her many friends wish her a long and happy life.

John Milsap is recovering slowly from his accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Lewis spent Sunday at her father's, J. Hannah.

Miss Eva Stewart is recovering rapidly from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. J. Henderson spent a few days with her daughter at Centreville.

A large brown bear, in charge of two burly foreigners, made its appearance on Dundas street Friday morning last much to the amusement of a score or more of youngsters.

Milk Cans.

Our cans are made with deepest roll rim bottom and extra heavy gauge tinned steel centre band. These two points alone give them the lead. MADOLE & WILSON.

BELLROCK.

A shadow of gloom was thrown over the neighborhood here by the sudden death of Mrs. John Sagniff, on the 5th inst. A husband and five young children are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother.

Quarterly service will be held in the Methodist church here next Sunday at 3 pm.

A young son has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Martin.

Miss Grace Pomeroy will spend the week with friends in Kingston.

Van Loven Bros. are repairing their cheese factory here and remodelling it so as to make it an up-to-date factory.

A prosperous season of cheese making is anticipated.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Roach have moved into the village.

Mrs. Wm. Veeley and Mrs. E. James went to Belleville to attend the funeral of Mrs. Veeley's brother, Mr. S. Van Valkenburg.

Ernest L. Amey, of Moscow spent Sunday at his home here.

Screen doors, windows, wire netting, poultry netting, garden rakes.

BOYLE & SON.

Eggs For Sale.

South Napanee Poultry Yards have for sale settings of Black Minorca eggs. From thoroughbred stock. Black Minorcas are handsome foul, lay well, and also good table foul.

71-b

M. H. FRALICK, Prop.

NEWBURGH.

The weather has again become milder, though at one time last week we thought the prophecy of "winter all summer" was going to be fulfilled.

Rev. W. H. Adams, Tamworth, preached in the Methodist church on Sunday evening. During the offertory H. S. Mott sang a solo with violin accompaniment by F. G. Millar, B.A.

St. John's church was filled on Friday evening, to hear Bishop Mills preach. The prayers were said by the rector, Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, and the lessons read by Rev. F. T. Dibb, Napanee. His lordship preached a very forcible sermon on "Son, go work in my vineyard," Matt. xxviii, 21. During the offertory an anthem, "Comfort Ye My People," was rendered by the choir, Mrs. C. H. Finkle taking the solo in fine voice. J. E. Shorey, Cannifton, spent Sunday at his father's. Miss Emma Shorey accompanied him to Kingston in the afternoon.

Electric bells have been placed in the rooms in the N.H.S. and will replace the old hand bell used for a change of classes. Mr. Mott, session master completed the work on Saturday.

C. H. Finkle shipped five carloads of buggies, etc., last week, one of which was consigned to Orillia and one to Peterboro. Two more carloads are ready for shipment this week.

H. J. Wood is making his spring delivery of Deering harvesting machines.

We are pleased to see Mr. Grange able to be out again after his illness.

RINGS,

RINGS,

RINGS.

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING RINGS

in great variety.

We are now opening new lines for the season. We invite your inspection.

An elegant assortment of Cut Glass, just the articles for Wedding Gifts.

F. W. SMITH & BRO.,

Napanee Jewellery Store.

The Willing Workers gave an Easter festival last week on Monday evening and despite the bad roads realized \$13. Easter refreshments and an entertaining program made a very pleasant and sociable evening.

This week on Tuesday evening the Presbyterians held a sugar social at Mr. Owens' and took \$22. The weather was rather unpropitious, but that did not hinder some from coming quite a distance.

Some of our very young ladies are getting interested in mission work. This is a move in the right direction.

The Auxiliary and Willing Workers were both well represented this week. The Willing Workers have paid for the new organ and with the assistance of a \$50 subscription from Mr. H. Warner, of Napanee, and are now out of debt.

A lecture room or church parlor is under consideration for the Methodist church; as it will save the church carpets for all small gatherings and be easier to heat and light. It is to be hoped it will not fall through.

Rev. D. Day will be transferred to the Northwest Conference to go as a missionary. All honor to the brave hearts who toil among the wilds to whom one more is added from our number. May God's presence rest with him and his noble wife. It seems to knit our hearts closer to the mission work.

Miss Sarah Lake is home from Kingston but the treatment of her eyes has not been as successful seemingly as could be desired.

Mr. Williams and family have moved to our village, as he been engaged to make cheese for L. L. Gallagher. We are pleased to have Mr. and Mrs. Williams among us.

A little stranger at Mr. G. Bott's. Miss Greta Asselstine is quite better.

The Willing Workers intend shortly to hold another entertainment.

Lloyd Lapum spent a few days at his parents.

POLLARD'S WALLPAPER

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The bye-law to borrow \$10,000 for waterworks purposes was carried at Listowel.

It is officially announced that the Czar has decided to reject all offers of intervention in the far east war.

Sugar has raised but we sell the same 21lbs and 25 lbs for \$1.00. Nothing but Redpath's kept at

GREY LION GROCERY

Ten members of Al. G. Field's Minstrel Troupe were overcome by coal gas at the Victoria, B.C., Theatre, and the performance was given with a small company.

As a result of naval developments in the far east, several U.S. Senators advised delay in placing orders for new battleships.

The town of Illig, on the coast of Somaliland, has been bombarded by the British. The Sultan of Illig, who recently fired on British landing parties, was captured.

"Orientals" will make a note that several novices will be initiated Monday evening May 2nd, at Napanee lodge rooms. There will be a moon feast after the imposing ceremony.

An inquest will be held at St. Thomas into the death of Audrey Kennedy, aged eleven years, whose parents are Christian Scientists, and who, it is alleged, neglected to call a doctor until too late.

The steamer Reindeer met with an accident Tuesday afternoon. A small sloop loaded with grain, outward bound, was aground just a short distance east of the brick yard and the Reindeer made an attempt to release her. Failing in the attempt the Reindeer proceeded on her way but had only gone a short distance when her rudder got twisted and she grounded. Word was sent to Deseronto and a small tug came down and about five o'clock succeeded in releasing the steamer, and towing her to Deseronto. The Reindeer did not make her trip into Napanee on Wednesday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

line painters tools. The best ready mixed paints on earth. BOYLE & SON.

Wallace's Drug Store.

will sell you

- 3 tins Gillet's Lye 25c.
 - 1 box Baby's Own Soap 25c.
 - 2 oz. Bland's Iron Tonic Pills 25c.
 - 1 oz gilt edge mixture Sweet Peas 10c
 - 3 packages any kind of Dyes 25c.
- Have you tried our recipe for cheap Brown—it's good.

Everything Fresh and Good at this store.

East End Barber Shop

is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call. J. N. OSBORNE Prop. Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

New Branch Formed.

Branch 381, of the C.M.B.A., was organized at Erinsville on the evening of the 18th of April by J. J. Behan, and Dr. Ryan, of Kingston. Over twenty were enrolled as charter members. Thomas Evans was chosen president; B. O. Neill, vice-president; Thomas Harvey, recording secretary; Isaac Harrison, financial secretary, and Dennis Kearns, treasurer. Rev. Father Carey was appointed spiritual director, and also chosen as representative to the convention in August.

TO FARMERS!

DO YOU TREAT YOUR SEED WHEAT FOR SMUT?

We can furnish you with the genuine Formalin or Formaldehyde 40 per cent. imported direct, and give you full directions for using it

The Red Cross Drug Store

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.

Sanitary plumbing steam and hot water heating. An experienced man in charge.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Because they objected to working under a guard of police, carpenters and granite cutters employed on the Imperial Bank building at Montreal went on strike. When the policemen were withdrawn the granite cutters resumed work, and the carpenters will probably go back today.

Oddfellows attend Church.

Oddfellow anniversary services were conducted in the Eastern Methodist church on Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m., when the two Napanee lodges attended the service in a body. There was an extra large turnout. The sermon preached by Rev. McIntyre was a masterful discourse, and was highly appreciated by those present. Rev. Bartlett assisted in the service. The singing by the choir was beautiful, and especially the male quartette, entitled "The Wayside Cross" rendered by Messrs. Ed. Graham, P. Wagar, B. Black, and F. H. Carson. The downpour of rain at the conclusion of the service interfered somewhat in the march back to the hall.

We stock with several leading makes of washing machines and wringers, Paint brushes, white wash brushes, alabastine that greatest of wall finishes.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Ramsay's Mixed Paints

Give Good Satisfaction

1 Gallon covers 360 Square Feet

For sale only at The Red Cross Drug Store.

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.

Napanee. MADILL BROS. Napanee.

Three Specials in Cravenette Shower Proof Coats at \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$7.00.

You can't tell whether it will rain or snow this spring so far, but the last week in April and the first in May surely mean showers and sunshine. Which ever we get, a Cravenette Coat is the alround garment you want. If it rains, alright—If it shines, alright, your Coat being Cravenette is porous, which means comfortable and ventilated while it looks as well as any coat made.

SPECIAL CRAVENETTE COATS \$4.00.

Ladies' Cravenette Coats in plain Fawn colors, regular coat collar and straight back.

Special price \$4.00

SPECIAL CRAVENETTE COATS \$5.00.

Ladies' Showerproof Coats of All-wool Cravenette in plain dark oxford greys, Bell Sleeves, stitched collar and reverses.

Extra special \$5.00

Special Cravenette Coats \$7.00

Ladies' Showerproof Coats in extra heavy all-wool Cravenette in light oxford greys, two shoulder capes and with stole effect. Bell Sleeve Finish with straps and gun metal buttons, extra special \$7.00

AN HONEST TALK ON PRINTS.

We Sell Crum's Goods at 12 1-2c. a yd.

We sell "Crum's Prints"—the kind that never fails. There isn't a woman in Napanee or vicinity that ever had occasion to return a piece of Crum's Print to us because it had failed to come up to her highest expectations.

The printers of cotton fabrics in England are ranked in classes according to ability, and that the only members of the first class were the Crum's people. Credit to whom credit is due. Of course it is said that the water they use helps them out, that there is something in it not to be found in other waters that both fastens and brightens the colorings. Be that as it may, whatever the cause, human skill or natural advantages, the effect is a print that will stick to its shade.

We have over 500 patterns for you to choose from.

CHIC SILK COATS.

One of the most popular Coats of the Season is the Black Silk Taffeta, which is very much in vogue. No duplicates. Individuality assured. As well as up-to-newness. Model Coats of uncuttable Black Taffetta Silk. Monte Carlo style, Bishop Sleeves and Shoulder Capes, trimmed with fancy Silk Braid. Special prices from \$12.50 to \$15.00.

NEW SILK BELTS AND CIRDLES.

This week there came to hand a shipment of Ladies' Silk Belts, consisting of a large variety of up-to-date styles, made from the Best quality of Taffeta Silk. These come in black and gold, white and gold, and white with gold beads, ranging in price from 50c. to \$1.25.

Umbrella Sale Saturday 30th, Come Early,--79 Cents.

LADIES' WASH COLLARS

All the colors you could think of are in our collection of Stylish Neckwear.

The shapes combined with the trimming would make your Blouse complete in every detail.

Two special lines of Wash Collars, this week at 25c. and 50c. Ask to see them at Notion Counter.

CARPETS AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Have you been in? Have you examined the beauties of our stock? If not come in and look around before you buy. When you think of house cleaning think of Madill's. We are in a position to fit you out. We can save you money on your buying. We give you a splendid choice in a well lighted department. You can take a look without buying. but prepare to be tempted with the newness and goodness we show in our House Furnishings.

Napanee's Modern Store

Napanee's Modern Store.

For Sale.

Picket fence, 20 rods for sale cheap.
Apply to ELIZABETH ANDREWS or W. S.
HERRINGTON. 20bp.

Eggs Wanted.

All kinds of groceries and hardware given
in trade highest prices given at
GREY LION STORES.

Evangelistic Services.

Mr. R. Irving will conduct Evangelistic
service in town hall on Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.
Free to everybody. Subject "How a good
Dancer was rewarded."

W. C. T. U.

On Sunday afternoon May 1st, at 3
o'clock Miss Wiggins will address a meet-
ing, in the interests of prohibition, in the
Eastern Methodist church. A collection
will be taken to defray expenses.

The Napanee Methodist district meeting
occurs May 17th, in Napanee; Tamworth
district at Tamworth May 18th and 19th.

Mr. James Loggie, an employee of the
Rock Drill company, cut two of his fingers
on the buzz saw on Wednesday of last week.
It was a close shave but fortunately he
will be able to resume work in a short
time.

William Vanvalkenberg, a resident of
Thurlow, died on Sunday after a brief
illness. Deceased was thirty-seven years of
age, was born at Moscow, Ont., but had
lived in Thurlow nearly all his life. He
was a member of the Methodist church.

An immense pile of hardwood, about
17,000 cords, is piled up near Cordova
Mines. The wood belongs to the Raibhan
Company. It will be shipped to Bannock-
burn over the Central Ontario Railway,
and thence by Bay of Quinte Railway to
Deseronto. The wood is intended for the
use of the Standard Chemical Company.

Church of England Notes.

Services as follows in the Parish of
Camden East, Sunday, May 1st. (D.V.).
CAMDEN EAST—At 11 a. m.

YARKER—At 3 p. m.

NEWBURGH—At 7 p. m.

The Rev W. J. Jones, Rector of Tam-
worth will preach at all the services.

The Bishop of Ontario, preached at St.
Luke's church, Camden East, on Friday
last at 3 p. m., and at St. John's church,
Newburgh, at 7 p. m., and expressed him-
self as very pleased with his visit. Mr. and
Mrs. C. H. Finkle kindly entertained the
Bishop when at Newburgh.



NEW FURNISHINGS.

NEW PATTERNS IN SHIRTS,
NECKWEAR AND COLLARS.

ENGLISH HATS—

"Barrington" \$2 00
Stanley 2 50
Cocksey 3 00

AMERICAN HATS—from 50c to \$2.00

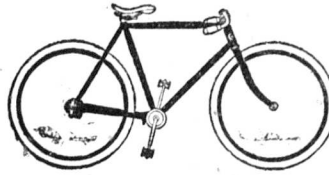
We invite you to inspect our Spring
Goods.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

Napanee Bicycle Works....

W. J. NORMILE, Proprietor

Call and see the
CANADIAN
manufactured by
W. J. NORMILE



Strict attention paid
to Bicycle Repairing.
Full stock of Repairs
on hand.

BICYCLES

The Bicycle is
here to stay.
Sales increasing
every week.

BICYCLES

We are now in a better position
than ever to supply your wants
in the bicycle line.

We have a full stock of the
Celebrated Cleveland and Massey
Harris Bicycles at prices to suit
the times.

100 Second Hand
Wheels, all in first
class condition.
Prices right.

BICYCLES

Napanee Bicycle Works,

W. J. NORMILE, Proprietor.

The best of grinding now done every day
with millstones at Close's Mills.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

The firemen's demonstration and band
tournament to be held here on August 10,
will undoubtedly be the banner day of the
season. Already they have received favor-
able replies to formal invitations sent out,
and everything points to one of the largest
and grandest demonstrations ever held in
Napanee.

The death occurred on Monday of Miss
Fannie Allingham, Adelphi street. The
deceased had been ill for months of lung
trouble. A mother and three sisters
mourn her decease, Mrs. Hyland, Water-
town, N. Y.; Miss Annie, New York, and
Mollie at home. The funeral took place
Wednesday afternoon.

At St. Mark's, Deseronto, last week, the
rector placed on the altar a silver com-
munion service, consisting of chalice, flag-
on, patten and creut, which, with the brass
altar-cross and altar-desk, complete Major
E. Rathbun's gift as a memorial to his
father and mother. The first service
which the Bishop of Ontario held was the
consecration of these gifts and of the win-
dow given in memory of the late W. G.
Egar.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Elephant white lead, Elephant ready
mixed paints, pale boiled oil, single and
double thick glass, everyone of these
guaranteed the best of their class.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Eggs for Hatching.

Buff Wyandottes and White Rocks,
fancy fowls. \$1.00 per setting. Enquire
of A. E. PAUL,
East Ward Book Store.

Galvanized iron soldered roofing. Gal-
vanized iron shingle roofing. We are
agents for by far the best galvanized
shingles on the market, the safety lock,
see it before you put that new roof on.

MADOLE & WILSON.

W. A. Bellhouse, Napanee, was in Yark-
er recently looking over the ground pre-
viously to establishing a branch of the Mer-
chants bank in that village.

The Celebrated Eye Specialist.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated
eye specialist from Germany, will visit
Napanee, on Monday afternoon, May 9th
and remain until Wednesday, May 11th,
when he may be consulted at J. Perry's
Drug Store. He will visit Newburgh on
Monday afternoon, May 16th and remain
until Tuesday night, May 17th, at the
Red Lion hotel parlors. He will be in
Tamworth, on Wednesday, May 18th, and
remain until May 19th, at S. Shield's
hotel parlors. He will visit Enterprise
Friday, May 20th and remain until Satur-
day afternoon, May 21st, at the Hamilton
Hotel parlors. He will visit Yarker on
Wednesday, May 25th, and remain until
Thursday, May 26th, at the Commercial
hotel parlors. He will be in Harrowsmith
on Friday, May the 27th, and remain until
Saturday afternoon, May 28th, at the
Brick hotel parlors.

At The Plaza

BARBER SHOP and
CIGAR STORE.

Your Custom Solicited.

Tel. 89. A. WILLIS.

The price of hogs has advanced this week
to 4 1/2 cts.

The Napanee Cheese Board will meet in
the Council Chambers on Friday, May 6th,
as per adjournment.

Monday Mr. Henry Howard shot two
large pike in the river opposite Light's
dock. They were two beauties and weigh-
ed eleven and nine pounds respectively.

John Anderson, born seventy-eight years
ago in Adolphustown, of U.E. Loyalist
stock, is dead at Roslin. He was a devout
member of the Church of England, and
stood high in the regard of all who knew
him.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a
first-class shave, and you are always sure
of getting it here, as we employ nothing
but first-class employees. Shop, first door
west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott,
211f Proprietor.